THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,591—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
16th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	.....
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	.....
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	.....
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 394	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London or Gravesend	Rs. 525 or Rs. 527	Rs. 792 or Rs. 960

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	13 Mar.	.....
City of Calcutta	7215	.....	.....	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5394	.....	.....	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5419	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Strailts-man	7690	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	5529	19 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5415	29 May	14 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	14 "	9 "	30 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7809	18 "	11 "	31 July	.....
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	.....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5491	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	6072	30 "	22 "	12 "	.....
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	.....
City of Sparta	5419	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7532	29 "	21 "	11 "	.....

NOTE.—All these vessels have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Sailing at Port Said.a. † 90 days leave ran.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7532	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles..21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Strailts-bam	7607	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	30 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	"	7 Nov.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples.....6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Nov.	Marseilles15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	"	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6073	30 "	"	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	693	429	649
" London via Marseilles	633	1,021	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	463	705

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All ships now have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin

FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares quoted include Free Passage by R.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHER OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Kanzler	3000	Coltzau	16th March 1912.
Konig	4900	Von Holdt	26th March 1912.
President	3340	Bremer	9th April 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

a Will call at Seychelles.

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 1st March, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	14th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	15th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	18th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 13th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3853 tons on or about 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Mar. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3379	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Blaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand.	5046	B. Cobol	5th April 1912

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private 1 2

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 167, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

" Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign "
" Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost "
" me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass, "
" and it still keeps A. I. time "

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
POMBAY AND POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.
For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.
ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

G. & W. HELLER'S FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

VIENNA CHOCOLATES

AS SUPPLIED TO THE

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA

in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Indian Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India always find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials.



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3½ Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Rs. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED AT ONCE.

BOARD and RESIDENCE by ENGLISHMAN and WIFE with English Family in or near Wodehouse Road. Permanency if suitable. Terms Moderate. Apply to—

W. No. 167 "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 11th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO landed at Prince's Dock No. C. and R. Sheds.

All claims for damages etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 14th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of an ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR to this Association, who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the work of the Association. Candidates should apply by letter only, stating qualifications, experience and salary expected. Applications must be made so as to reach us by the 21st March, 1912.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 6th March, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAGWANJI PREMJI VYAS of Bombay Hindu, a clerk, deceased.

KESARVAHU widow of BHAGWANJI PREMJI VYAS the deceased abovenamed a Brahmin residing at Mint Road and Nensey Umersey, a Bhatia broker residing at Holi Chakla within the Fort both of Bombay Hindus the executrix and executor named in the last will and testament of the deceased abovenamed ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 5th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
The 6th day of March, 1912.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th instant both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 9th March, 1912.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the next contract for the exclusive privilege of selling country liquor in the Deesa Cantonment for the year 1912-13 from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Abkari, Deesa at 12 noon on 15th March, 1912.

2. The conditions of sale and all other particulars may be learnt at the office of the undersigned.

J. F. PARKIN, Captain,
Cantonment Magistrate &
Collector of Abkari,
Deesa.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN.

MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.

Madras	Dep.	15- 0
Arkonam	"	17- 0
Guntakal	"	3-15
Raichur	"	7- 0
Wadi	"	9-15
Hotgi	"	12-46
Dhond	"	17-47
Manmad	Arr.	23½-35

PUNJAB MAIL.

Manmad	Dep.	0-25
Itarsi	"	8-40
Jhansi	"	16- 3
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0

UP.

PUNJAB MAIL.

Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Jhansi	"	15-48
Itarsi	"	23-15
Manmad	Arr	7-29

MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.

Manmad	Dep.	8-45
Dhond	"	15-12
Hotgi	"	19-41
Wadi	"	23-17
Raichur	"	2-30
Guntakal	"	6-13
Arkonam	"	16-20
Madras	Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1ST MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	"	0-25	Muttra	"	10-29
Bhusaval	"	3-25	Agra Cantt.	"	11-33
Khandwa	"	5-37	Lucknow	"	9-30
Itarsi	"	8-40	Cawnpore	"	10-55
Bhopal	"	10-48	Jhansi	"	15-48
Bina	"	13-20	Bina	"	18-36
Jhansi	"	16- 3	Bhopal	"	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	"	23-15
Lucknow	"	22- 0	Khandwa	"	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	"	4-23
Muttra	"	20-44	Manmad	"	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1912.

TO
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Bombay.

SIR,—In view of the great scarcity now existing in Gujerat, Kathiawar and Cutch owing to the failure of the monsoon, we the Undersigned hereby request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay, to consider what steps may best be taken to assist the Managing Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund in their efforts to alleviate the distress amongst individuals and Cattle in the affected areas.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
Dinshaw Petit.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Cowasjee Jehangir.	Sassoon David.
N. G. Chandavarkar.	Bhalchandra Krishna.
H. E. E. Procter.	D. J. Tata.
J. Begbie.	S. B. Broacha.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	C. H. Armstrong.
H. R. Greaves.	Manmohundas Ramji.
William Graham.	Ratan Tata.
Stanley Reed.	Lalubhai Samaldas.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.	Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
N. S. Glazebrook.	Vizbhucandas Atmaram.
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Lukhamsee Nappoo.	Mulraj Khatav.
Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee.	R. Woolcombe.
Karsondas Mooljee Jaitha.	

and others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th March, 1912, at 5-30 o'clock (S. T.)

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th March, 1912.

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2. If any purchaser requires the Pump, &c., to be repaired and completed before delivery, arrangement can be made to have this done after terms are fixed. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 12th March, 1912.

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No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

30 cases whikey.

42 drums and cases paint and varnish (dangerous) cases cotton pieces goods, false jewellery, glass chimneys, empty glass medicine bottles, school slates and fire crackers, bag sugar; castorseeds, cocoanuts, and dry fish, bundles rattans, iron bars, barbed wire and coir rope, keg soda crystal. empty gas cylinder a larger quantity of loose writing paper, tin plates, iron-pipes, and wheels, etc., parcels, samples perfumery and perfumed powder, deck chairs and waste and torn paper and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p. m. (S T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 731-735 : 723 case No. 5 : 7 Dongri Street.

Building Street Nos. 120-122: 1-4: 1-2: 60-66: 68-70 case Nos. 88: 131: 246: 77: 78 First Nowrojee Hill Road.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, on THURSDAY, 14th March, 1912, in the afternoon, at their Rooms, of a quality of piece-goods and other different kinds of goods.

A quantity of grey piece-goods, such as shirtings, Jacconets, dhooties, &c.
7 cases Persian prints.
1 case umbrella sticks.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Afzoolbhai Goolam Mahomed of Moti Bazar—
3158 H. M. 4099-4103—5 cases felt cap covers.
On account of the concerned.—
20 cases damaged quaker oats.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following :—

By order of the concerned to close the account—
11 cases Moselle, qts. and pts.
11 cases Hock, qts. and pts.
3 cases Chevalier Champagne.
2 cases Perier Jouet Chempagne.
2 cases assorted wines.

Also a lot of Capri, Yalumba Burgundy, Yalumba Claret, Still Hocks, etc.

Will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

A consignment of superior Italian marble slabs polished for teapoys and table, oblong, oval and round, of different sizes.

On account of the concerned a lot of nickel, gun metal and silver watches.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of sewing machines, typewriters etc.

Out crate 30 doz. jugs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly damaged by Water only.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, behind Jaitha No. 13 on account of the concerned—

About 1000 full pressed bales of Bengal, Oomravati, Akola, Purbhani, Broach, Jalna, Ujjain, Muttra, Kassur and other cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8 0
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations Wanted ; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [11TH MARCH 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	24	27,926
B B and C I Railway ...	30	35,084

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 15 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand; and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits to 6th April, 1s. 4 9-32d. 13th April, and 1s. 4 1-4d. 18th May. There has been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4 18th May
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140
Shanghai „	...194 1-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 7-8 for Cash and the Settlement. Little business has been done during the day and prices close unchanged.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 14 0
Settlement ...	... „ 95 14 0

BULLION:—

There was no change in the rates for Bar Silver in London on Saturday, quotations closing at 26 13-16 for ready and 26 11-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 58 1-4. The local market has been steadier and we quote as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 68 8 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 68 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

On Saturday New York closed 11 and 12 points lower on favourable weather reports. The local market opened quiet at Rs. 269 for good Broach, and during the morning the tone was easier the rate declining to Rs. 266 1-2. At Colaba business was done in good Broach at Rs. 265 1-2 at which prices the market closes. In other descriptions there has been little or nothing doing and prices are as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate off-take. Prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 271 6-7 March
Good M G Broach	„ 265 1-2 „
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat ...	„ 280 „
Fine M G Nagpur	„ 277-8 „
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„ 272 „
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 267 1-2 „
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„ 258 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 248 „
Fine M G Bengal	„ 256-7 „
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„ 238 „
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„ 271 Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„ 275-6 „

LIVERPOOL OPENES:—

Opening Tone ...	...Barely—Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 17,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·75	5·75	5·76
—06	—06	—06
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·76	5·75	5·72
—06	—06	—06
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·69	5·68	5·66
—06	—06	—06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is irregular for forward. After declining to Rs. 11-6-0 on Saturday, the rate last evening was Rs. 11-9-0.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	„ 11 9 9 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 10 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawapore ...	„ 8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 8 0
Mughi ...	„ 54 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„ 52 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 46 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 59 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ...	„ 7 1 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready. ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold... ...	Rs. 43 0 0
Small ...	Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 5 3 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,782 1-2
Bank of India	64 3-4
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	10
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	412 1-2
Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	2,390
Standard	1,160

PRESS.

New Mofussil	815

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149 1-2
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference...	176
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272 1-2
Bombay Telephone Co. ...	59 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,295
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 C D

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	11,414 bales
Wheat	4,993 cwts.
Linseed	5,793 „
Rapeseed	812 „
Gingellyseed	1,248 „
Poppyseed	4 „
Groundnuts...	5,782 „
Castorseed	3,674 „
Rice	4,222 „
Myrabollams	6,497 „
Cottonseed	16,737 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,924 „
Joowar	2,186 „
Maize	377 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 9th March 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 1st March 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 1. Rs.	Mar. 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... } Public Deposits at Branches	1,36,86,839	1,48,49,691
Other Deposits	11,31,76,299	11,01,13,196
Post Bills	4,509	4,509
Sundries	18,36,164	19,23,913
	14,93,03,811	14,74,91,309
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,29,70,386	2,28,44,805
Other authorised Securities	65,509	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,17,40,310	2,16,80,193
Loans do. do. ...	3,12,66,396	3,01,88,758
Bills discounted and purchased	2,68,85,049	2,50,19,727
Dead Stock	2,26,480	2,26,480
Stamps	6,563	6,518
Bullion	8,16,202	7,76,434
Balances with other Banks.	11,41,717	9,25,815
Sundries	1,84,645	2,00,386
Cash	4,40,00,554	4,55,56,184
	14,93,03,811	14,74,91,309

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th Mar. 1912, as compared with the statement of 27th Feb. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 27. Rs. a. p.	Mar. 5. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund..	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c	1,65,10,648 3 9	1,87,58,464 10 0
Other Deposits, &c	15,93,00,265 13 7	16,09,82,161 8 3
Bank Post Bills, &c..............	7,04,593 13 9	6,14,865 2 6
Sundries	15,47,031 0 3	17,23,222 14 5
	21,60,62,538 15 4	22,00,78,714 3 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,45,05,560 0 0	2,48,83,935 0 0
other authorised Investments ...	66,66,703 0 0	66,69,663 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,30,06,892 0 0	4,36,43,801 7 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,96,80,517 10 10	4,96,58,125 2 1
Bills discounted, &c	3,37,55,172 2 1	3,23,86,491 15 9
Balances with other Banks ...	16,56,999 2 4	18,10,074 13 10
Bullion	......	......
Dead Stock......	21,88,763 9 8	21,89,749 7 2
Stamps	12,555 15 0	12,108 10 0
Sundries	4,99,599 13 6	4,88,749 3 3
	16,19,72,763 5 5	16,17,42,698 11 1
Cash, &c., at... Head Office....		
Cash, &c., at... Branches	5,40,89,775 9 11	5,83,36,015 8 1
	21,60,62,533 15 4	22,00,78,714 3 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,01,700	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	23,49,516	Increase
Other Deposits	16,81,896	Do.
Post Bills	89,728	Decrease]
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...........	3,51,335	Increase.
Loans..............................	6,36,909	Do.
Accounts of Credit	22,392	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	13,68,681	Do.
Cash at Head Office	23,75,199	Increase.
Do. at Branches	18,71,040	Do.

Percentage 32·03.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following Message has been received from the London Office of the National Bank of India. The net profits for the year including amount brought forward amount to £293,369. The directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, apply £10,000 in reduction of house property, and £10,000 to Pension Fund place £50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, exclusive of £50,000, added in September last (making it now £900,000), and carrying forward to next account £53,368.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank has received telegraphic advice that at the half-yearly meeting held at Yokohama a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared for the six months ended December, 31, last, and Yen350.000 were placed to the Reserve Fund, and Yen. 1,195,000 have been carried forward.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

February 1910...	...	Rs. 15,62,33,000
„ 1911...	...	Rs. 17,16,73,000
„ 1912...	...	Rs. 15,79,05,000

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th March.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m. Sgt. Q. F. Field Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

107. Parades—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m on Tuesday the 12th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

93 Proficiency.—An examination for candidates for proficiency will take place as follows:—

Part I, Infantry (Practical and Written). On the Maidan Colaba at 7-15 a m, on Saturday 16th March.

Part II, Gunnery (Practical and Written). At Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1912.

108. Prize Distribution.—The annual prize distribution of the Corps will take place on Wednesday 24th April, to commence at 9-30 p.m. To be followed by a dance.

109. Command.—Major J. W. H. Hewes V. D. having returned from leave assumes Command of the Corps from to-day's date.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 12th March.

201. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

202. Viceroy's Competition.—The Final Stage Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Corps Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

203 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.

Wednesday 20th instant } Thursday 21st instant } "G" Coy.
Wednesday 27th instant }

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Match 9. Bombay Vol. Artillery Rifle Association Annual Meeting open to All Comers will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.

II. Rifle Club matches 35 and 36 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant. The Lund and Blockley Challenge Cup competition will take place on the same day. Conditions as for Match 36.

III. The Miniature Matches 34 to 36 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday 16th instant from 3 to 5 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ZERVOS—March 11, at Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Zervos, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony, by H. E. Lady Clarke, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, 5 p.m.

Dr. D. M. Dastur's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-30 p.m.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Going the millionaire pace on a 1,000 dols. income may be easy, but the road is short."—"Philadelphia Ledger."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of 1st March left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. W. G. Garrock, residing in the old Adelphi Hotel building, reports the theft of a gold watch, ring and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 243 from his cup-board, on Saturday last.

HINDU DRAMATICS.—The Grant Medical College Hindu Amateurs will devote the proceeds of their annual performance this year to the Famine Relief Fund. The play which has been selected is "Prima-Dhwaja," which is in Marathi and will be given at the Gaiety Theatre on March 19th.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of one Dagdu Babaji, aged 35. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was found dead in his room on Saturday last. He had contracted debts, which he could not pay. On his person being searched one "tola" of opium was found. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Muritimes s. s. "Nera" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 14th instant. Parcel mail for France to close at the same hour. Letters, etc. for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

DR. D. M. DASTUR'S LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m., to-day (S.T.) by Dr. Dinshaw M. Dastur, M.D., Ophthalmic Surgeon. The topic selected for the evening is "Cornea—one of the most important transparent layers of the human eye, its anatomy and diseases, their prevention and treatment." The lecture will be illustrated with a model of the eye, charts and drawings and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March........	Burgoyne	Collier
Overture......	Le Lac des Fees	Auber
Valse	Bien Aimes.........................	Waldteufel
Selection ...	Cavalleria Rusticana...........	Mascagni
Air de Pallet	Lancelot	Adam
Selection ...	Girls of Gottenberg	Caryll
Two Step ...	Rainbow	Wenrich

BAND AT CHOWPATI.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March..........	Through Bolts and Bars...	Urbach
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
a Idyll	The Glow-Worm	Lincke
b Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo	Byrne
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse	Luna	Lincke
a Op. 101 No. 7	Hum reske	Doorak
b Pfeif-Lied ...	Come my love and dance with me	Strauss
Selection	The Girl in the Train......	Leo Fall
Gallop	Iris...	Faust

ARABIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Performance at the Victoria Theatre.

An Arabic musical and dancing entertainment, was given by Madame Ruhaloo's troupe on Sunday night, at the Victoria Theatre, Grand Road, when a large number of Arabs, Turks and Arabic Jews attended. After a successful tour through Central Asia and Southern Europe, Madame Rahaloo has come to India for a short season. As this is the first opportunity which the Arabic community of Bombay has had of amusement of this kind the Rahaloo Troupe is being generally patronised.

On Sunday night Madame Rahaloo gave a series of Ottoman dances including Syrian and Dervish Dance, Auraq, Sword and Flower Dances, Zebac and Bulgarian Dances and the Turkish constitutional march. The danseuse was loudly and deservedly applauded, the whole house standing whenever she made mention of the Commander of the Faithful.

The dancing is of a character seldom seen on this side and a large number of people, who did not understand Arabic, attended and thoroughly appreciated the performance.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.........................	6	6
Same date last year......	23	18
Total mortality from all causes...		110
Same date last year..................		104

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,277	748	65

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

LOSSES IN PEARL BUSINESS.

Disingenous Allegations Against Parties.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Gulabchand Manalal and Company against Jeewanchand Lalloobhai and Company and others for an account in the partnership dealings, for certain orders against the first two defendants with regard to a pearl business and to recover for the partnership two sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 and for various other reliefs.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Company, were for the first defendants; Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer represented the second defendant while the defendant appeared by Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Bhishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal.

The plaintiff stated that prior to January 1905, the firm of the first defendants and the second defendant, who styled himself Professor Gajar, were engaged in the business of cleaning and improving pearls, the second defendant being or claiming to be in possession of a secret process for that purpose of extraordinary efficacy. On 7th January 1905, the plaintiffs and the two defendants with the third defendant Kasturchand Daga entered into a written partnership agreement for no fixed period but by a supplementary writing in December 1905, it was agreed to continue the partnership firm on the same terms for a period of five years. By the agreement all the business of purchasing and selling pearls was entrusted to the first defendants, who also kept all the accounts. The profits were to be ascertained at the Divali of each native year and were to be divided as follows: pliantiffs—one-sixteenth; 1st defendant, eight-sixteenths; second defendant—four-sixteenths; third defendant—three-sixteenths. In 1907 the pearl market throughout the world was greatly depressed and heavy losses were believed to have been incurred in the business and the partnership was dissolved as from 31st January, 1908. By the terms of that agreement the winding up of the business was to be left to a large extent in the hands of the third defendant, but the plaintiffs claimed under certain circumstances that they were not bound thereby and they desired that accounts should be taken on a proper basis. They further stated that in the keeping of the accounts, the first and second defendants had defrauded them in diverse ways. They alleged that a large number of pearls had disappeared and they believed that they had been misappropriated by the first and second defendants. Pearls weighing considerably over 5,768 chows remained unaccounted for. They also charged that there were fictitious entries in the books. They further alleged that the first defendants had without their knowledge or consent sold to themselves (the defendants) pearls belonging to the partnership. They also disputed items amounting to over Rs. 200,000 which had been debited on account of expenditure by the first two defendants and said that they were grossly extravagant. In Samvat year 1961, the second defendant had withdrawn Rs. 13,180 as his share in the profits, but the plaintiffs said that in fact that profit was not realised and the second defendant was bound to refund the same to the partnership.

In Samvat year 1963 the second defendant similarly drew Rs. 51,000 and the plaintiffs claimed a refund of that also. Had they known of all this, they would not have agreed to leave the winding up of the partnership affairs to the third defendant, but would have insisted upon their full legal rights. They, therefore, prayed as above stated.

The first defendants in their written statement said that being experienced in the pearl business the purchases and sales were made through them, but on most occasions partners were consulted. The partners framed rules and regulations for the conduct of the business from time to time and the same were observed. They faithfully did the business which fell to them in the partnership and submitted that the disingenous allegations in the plaint were made with a view to lend support to the false charges made in the subsequent portion of the plaint. They said that the accounts were properly kept and under the supervision of all the partners, who from time to time took inspection of the same. The defendants denied the plaintiffs' claim that they were not bound by the agreement of 1908 and further denied their right to have the accounts taken by this Court. They said the business was now entirely wound up and the accounts were being made up under the supervision of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Solicitor. They denied having defrauded the plaintiffs in conjunction with the second defendant. They further indignantly denied that a large number of pearls had disappeared or were misappropriated. The suggestion of the difference in chows was entirely dishonest and false to the knowledge of the plaintiffs. They denied further allegations in the plaint and submitted that the agreement of 1908 should be held binding on the plaintiffs. Without prejudice to this contention, they said that in the event of its being held that the agreement of 1908 was not binding on the plaintiffs, they would contend that those acting for the third defendant on account of unnecessary unjustifiable and excessive apprehension made hurried and forced sales of the bulk of the partnership pearls and thereby caused considerable loss to the partnership which should be made good by the third defendant.

The second defendant stated that so far as he was concerned, the agreement of 1905 was not a partnership agreement. The shares in the net profits were to be ascertained after payment of the expenses including Rs. 1,000 a month to be paid to him in connection with the expenses of improving pearls. In the agreement, it was provided that the question of the amount payable to him should be determined by the third defendant alone and he, therefore, submitted that that should be left for decision with the third defendant alone. He denied all the material allegations of the plaint agaist him. He denied that he was bound to make the refund of the withdrawals he had made by way of profits with the consent of all parties and said that the other partners had also received the amounts respectively payable to them. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The third defendant said that there was no ground for the suggestion that the accounts would not be taken on a proper basis; he believed that the object of filing this suit was to delay the taking of accounts and he, therefore, did not object to accounts being taken by this Court and he was anxious that they should be taken as soon as possible. He also admitted that the plaintiffs had inspection of the accounts. He had no personal knowledge of the charges in the plaint and was therefore unable to admit or to deny them. If proved, he would support the plaintiff's demands. The ignorance of the affairs had been put forward, he said, by the plaintiffs on a pretext to gain time and put off the time when the plaintiffs and the other defendants would have to pay to this defendant the large amounts which would be found due by them to him. He was willing that the accounts should be taken by Court and he submitted that his costs should be provided for.

The case is proceed'ng.

DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENCE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by Jiwanji Naoroji Bhiladwalla against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to recover Rs. 6,111 by way of damages.

The plaintiff's case was that 120 bales of hay belonging to him were lying within the railway yard at Bhilad station. Some were also lying outside the yard. On the 11th March, 1910, the No. 3 down passenger train passed the Bhilad station, when sparks from the funnel of the engine fell on the hay, which was set on fire. The hay outside the yard was also destroyed.

The defence was that the Company was not liable for the damage done.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, held that the Company was not liable for the damage done to the hay lying in the yard, because that was covered by the risk note. His Lordship also held negligence to have been proved and ordered a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain the number and value of the bales outside the yard. The defendants were ordered to pay all costs of the plaintiff.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Certificate Granted by the High Court.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, moved absolute a rule for obtaining a certificate to appeal to the Privy Council in the suit brought by the Secretary of State against Mussa Haji Hassam and others, executors, of the estate of Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman to obtain peaceful and quiet possession of their property situated on Ridge Road for public purposes.

This suit was originally tried by Mr. Justice Beaman who passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

That decree was confirmed by the appeal Court. Their Lordships made the rule absolute and granted the necessary certificate.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. Minahan, formerly of the Bombay Police, surrendered to a warrant issued against him at the instance of Mr. Joseph McDermott, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of Rs. 785, alleged to have been committed by the accused between September to December last year. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant in the course of his information alleged that in the month of March 1911 he entered into a partnership with the accused to carry on "inter alia," private work. The firm was known by the name of MacMin and Co. On the 1st September last the firm rented from Messrs. Mongini Brothers, a floor in Church Gate Street at a monthly rental of Rs. 180 and sublet portions thereof to different sub-tenants. The accused had charge of the books of accounts and it was his duty on behalf of the firm to send the moneys recovered from the sub-tenants to the firm's accounts with the Indian Specie Bank, Ld. In the firm's ledger was the account of the partners wherein it was also the accused's duty to enter all drawings by both patners. In the month of September the accused recovered Rs. 165 in rent from the sub-tenants, out of which he misappropriated Rs. 110 to his own use. No debit entry appeared in the ledger or monthly cash book to the accused's account for this sum. The complainant further alleged that the accused also misappropriated to his own use the sums of Rs. 90 and Rs. 30 out of the rent recovered from the sub-tenants. It was also alleged against the accused that he received a sum of Rs. 7,000 from the Rajkot Durbar on behalf of Prince Mansur Khachar of Jasdan. The accused gave an account to the Prince Mansur Khachar of this sum of Rs. 7,000 received by him and deducted therefrom a sum of Rs. 500 being ten per cent. on the value of the gold bangles recovered in the prosecution instituted by the Prince against Abdulla Khakibhoy Readymoney. An investigation had been undertaken by the firm in connection with certain gold bangles belonging to the Prince, which had been pledged by Abdoola with another person. The accused had neither accounted to the complainant for the above sum nor had he informed him about its recovery. The complainant also alleged misappropriations of further sums of money by the accused. The partnership had been subsequently dissolved.

His Worship released the accused on a bail of Rs. 1,000, and fixed the 15th instant for the hearing of the case.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged one W. C. Rogers alias Valon, a Native Christain, with cheating certain tradesman in Hornby Road, Parsi Bazaar street and the Crawford Market. The charge against the accused was that he struck up an acquaintance with W. Colin Durham, care-taker of the Victoria Terminus, to whose property he had access. Mr. Durham had some blank cheques on the Army and Navy Co-operative Society with whom he formerly had an account. The accused filled these cheques in, signed his own name and gave them in payment of his purchases from several tradesmen. The accused is further alleged to have obtained situations with engineering firms at Calcutta and other places by putting the letters A. M. I. C. E., and A. M. I. M. E., etc., after his name, and producing forged certificates of engineering experience.

Inspector Finan asked for a remand in order to enable him to make further inquiries in the matter.

His Worship remanded the accused to jail.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLERK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Antonio Miranda, lately a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of bottles containing medicine valued at Rs. 70. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Joseph Baptista, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Bhatt, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution have already been reported. The charge against the accused was that he cheated the Company by the preparation of false entries made in the stores indent book. The accused was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1063-11—Shroff D. W.—Bapuji Vithoba vs. Sayana Venseati—Jehangir and Co.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chandraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

213-08—Sme. B. and Co. Somoobai widow vs. Ramji Anton Nackwa—Jam R. and D.

Long Causes.

476-11—Payne and Co. Jessiram Jagganaath vs. Tulsidas Damodar—Ragh Bh and N.

422-11—Chitnis M. and K. Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayum Bhai K and G.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sakhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

75107—Ragh B. and N. Shaikh Assnarmal vs. S. A. Kolathavier Bhai K and G.

226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darukhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Isaoo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Dessai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10—Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10—Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

919-09—Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11—K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11—Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11—Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08—Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyaabai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Purbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co.

5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambaijee vs. N. R. Subedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

918-11—Little and Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani vs. M. P. Talati Shroff D. and D.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wanhji Bechar an another vs. Jaffer Somia Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dulsukhrai vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarinath Keshrichand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another vs. Vallubhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Essak Elias—Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji, Shanker Bapoo Donke vs. Sabaji Saolyaram Meher Patel and another—Edg. G. W. and Co.

497-11—Pest R. K. and Co. Chimabai widow vs Kashibai widow Khan G. and M. and Judah and S.

865-11—Mehta and D.—Kuppa Dulla and Co. vs. Jelakhabai widow—Pest R. K. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
For Consent Decree.

631-11 Manch and N. Vinayekrao Shamrao Land Ismail Haji Kasam, Wadia G. and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

977-09—In Person. Bhaichand Virchand vs Maganlal Kuberdas Hiralal and Co.

866-11—Ard. H. D. and Co. Premchand Gellaji and Co. vs Vassanji Damji, Cap. and V.

2-12—Khan L. and M. Chunilal Lalchand vs Badhabai widow.

16-12—Malvi H.W. and R. Raghunathdas Chaganmal vs Ramsaram Charanji and another.

65-12—Shroff D. and D. Abdoola Hoosein Noormahomed vs Bai Jamnabai widow, Jam R and D.

88-12—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Fazul Noor Mahomed, Sham M. and H.

94-12—Wadia G. and Co. Messrs David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. vs. Haji Ali Akbar Nimaji, Mirza M. and M.

120-12—Mehta and D. Gulabchand Ramaji and Co. vs. Gati Haibati Umaji Dhole.

121-12—S. B. Mehta, Goculdas Naranji vs. Jetha Mulji and others Mehta and D.

152-12—Tyabji D. and Co. Bhagwandas Parasram vs Ramjiwan Ramdayal.

175-12—Jeh G. and B. Mariamboo Goolamhoosein a widow vs Abdullabhai Goolamhoosein.

179-12—Mehta and D. Kuppaji Dhollaji vs. Memon Hoosein Khan Mahomed.

206-12—Mehta and D. Luxmibai widow vs. Kapoorchand Vaneechand a firm, Dik D. and S.

207-12—Ard. H. D. and Co. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed vs. Hassam Essak and others—Wadia G. and Co.

208-12—Patell and E. Piraji Maruji vs Mahomed Taki Haji Abdulla.

215-12—Manch and N. Sheriffbhai Kassum vs. Ramjanally Bajabally.

226-12—Mehta and D. Premsukhdas Gopinath vs Mathuradas Govandas, Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,
Long Causes.

850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs. Jeewanchand Laloobhoy and Co. Tyabji D. and Co.

70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kessar widow vs Permanand Itchalal—Edg. G. W. and Co.

112-04—M. B. Chothia. F. J. Aga vs. R. T. Mody Khan L. and M.

69-11—Sham M. and H. Bai Naval vs. T. H. Desai and others, T. A. Ghand.

1072.11—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow vs. Valubhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edg. G. W.

44-11—Ard. H. D. and Co. Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Versey Poonja, Moti and and D.

184-09—S. B. Mehta. Nomonbhai Mulla Lukmanji vs. Adamji Shaikh Nurbhai, Jeh M and S

1765-09—Abubaker bin Alawe-el-Shattri vs. Isa Karmaji.

733-10—Cap. and V. Damji Hirji vs. Raimal Hirji—Wadia G. and Co. and S. B. Mehta.

492-11—Mulla and M. Velji vs. Anandibai widow and another, In person and D. J. Mantri.

575-11—Mulji and K. Soonabai Hormusji Bhathana vs. R. B. Wadia—Motichand and D.

568-11—S. A. Tyabji Shuffi Cumrudin Tyabji vs. Gustadji Muncherji Cooper—Ard. H. D. and Co.

936-11—Shroff D. and D. Bai Poorbai widow vs. Bai Murbai widow, Madh K. and C.

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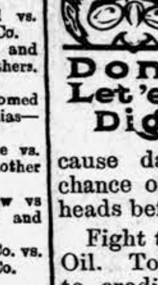
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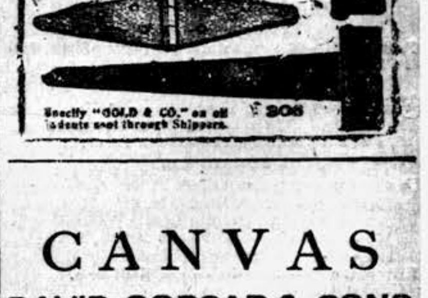
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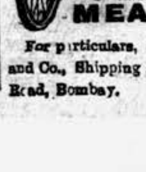
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,290 tons, Captain D. S. Smith, will sail to-day for Tuticorin with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain J. C. Tice arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia 2,409 tons, Captain Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 17 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bunch via Karachi, with a general cargo and 339 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3,411 tons, Captain F. Gordes, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itaura, 3362 tons, Captain W. Bishop, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

The steamer Bastican, 2,659 tons, Captain B. H. Griffiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from Masowa, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, 2,976 tons, Captain W. H. Price, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, 1523 tons, Captain D. F. Vines, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Abana	2709	Wilson	Antwerp		Graham & Co
B Clan Macdougall	2976	Price	R'goon	30-3	J Finlay Co
C & R Ischia	2481	Belsito	Kobe	14-3	R Line
D & E Lindala	2183	Sinnett	Calcutta	12-3	M M & Co
G Balgay	131	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
O Netravati	699	Fakira			Bo S N Co
P Castlemoor	3403	Angus	Genoa	18-3	S N & Co
T Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	Tuticorin		J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	20-3 M M & Co
2	Ujina	3426	Hill		14-3 M M & Co
3	Garbridge	3332	Richardson	Antwerp	16-3 W & A Graham & Co
4	Glenlyon	2654	Sloune	Kobe	14-3 T M & Co
5	R Rubattino	2382	Mongas	Genoa	15-3 R Line
6	Bregenz	2886	Petris		16-3 A L S N Co
8	Redbridge	2443	Vasen	Dunkirk	9-3 J M & Co
10&11	Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	13-3 P & O Co
12 & 13	Pernia	4155	Palmer	London	23-13 P & O Co
15	Glenaffric	2657	Lane	Kobe	15-3 T M & Co

M W D D

Virawa ..... 3360 Gipper ... Moulmein ... 5-3 ... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Clan Macdougall	Price	Glasgow, Jan 27
	Kasara	King	Bunch, Mar 3
	Ujina	Hill	Rangoon, Feb 21
11	Ischia	Belsito	Kobe, Feb 10
	Chanda	Tice	London, Feb 3
	Bastican	Griffiths	Masowa, Mar 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Itaura	Bishop	Galle
	Tannenfels	Gordes	H'burg via K'chi

The steamer Clan Sinclair, Captain Smith, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Batiscan, for Havre, &c.
" Chanda, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Colombo, for Bombay on 10th instant and she is expected here on 13th instant at 9 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cleopatra, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 16th instant afternoon.

NIGHT PRACTICE.

Artillery Practice will be carried out as under, and no vessels should be anchored within the range :—Date and Time—27th March 1912 6-0 p.m. to 6-0 a.m. Fort, Oyster Rock, Range to be cleared B C & D Guns, Heavy.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 11.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1,463 cwts cottonseed-oil cake, Tata Sons and Co; 23 bales skins, R M Kooka.

Arcadia s—5 bales skins, H A Oomer and Sons; 110 cwts dry ginger, G Suchedina and Co; 28 bales skins and hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 98 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales hides, M Yeseof and Co; 22 bales skins, V Esmail and Co; 2 bales hides, N Kassam.

FOR ANTWERP.

Corbridge s—385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Chanda s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—26 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 500 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bastican s—3,503 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 150 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 201 cwts cashewnuts, John Facheri.

FOR GENOA.

Castlemoor s—100 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,501 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

R Rubattino s—357 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Bregenz s—70 cwts gum, M Hirjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—2002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 362 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 189 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Corbridge s—14,300 bales cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bregenz s—190 bales twist. Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—55 bags fenneiseed, P Jethabhai; 62 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 112 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—47 cwts gum, A Allarakhia and Co.

Glenaffric s—100 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co.

Ischia s—2100 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 40 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 88 cwts gum, A H Manjee and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils as the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 12th March, 1912.

MEXICAN MINES.

MEXICO may be an unquiet home for its inhabitants, with its frequent insurrections and general political uneasiness, but there are compensations. Under, as well as above, ground exist immense potentialities of wealth. A country, that in addition to fertile soil, yields gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, any amount of petroleum and a generous outcrop of delicate white opals to boot, should prove a tempting place to the miner, especially when a Government recognising the advantage of getting men to develop the resources of the land, legislates liberally for the miner. Any one desiring to prospect, after certain preliminaries, may acquire the right to explore a claim of whatever extent he can pay rent for. This claim he holds as long as he pays the fees. Strange to say, a prospector can obtain an "exploration permit" on another man's land for a sum equivalent to six rupees four annas. If the owner of the surface soil object, the miner has to pay double that amount. Naturally a prospector prefers to explore unoccupied land. When he decides on a claim, he must, directly the permit is granted, have the ground surveyed before the State Mining Department will take cognisance of it. If approved, the miner pays the fees and may then peg out his area with special stakes that differentiate it from neighbouring claims and he may then set to work. The fee is half a guinea for each hectare—about two and a half acres—that is applied for. If the application be refused this sum is returned. If the claim be approved a small yearly rent is paid. From all this it can be seen that owners of the land in the ordinary sense have nothing to do with the minerals that may rest beneath. But there is a clause in all mining agreements that should the miner damage the farmer's surface in mining or prospecting he must give compensation. In some of the gold mine districts the ore veins are very far beneath the surface; experts say they are covered by an overlying rock 600 feet thick. It must be a strong and moneyed man who determines to explore this.

For centuries gold and silver have been familiar finds for the Mexican. The Pachuca mines are some of the oldest, having been worked by a Spanish prospector, Jose Bustament, and very probably by Indians before him. That enterprising Spaniard met with water complications, but, undeterred, he commenced in 1759 to construct a tunnel 1,000 yards long and 600 feet below the outcrop, to carry off the interfering water and his engineering was quite successful, the mine yielding during his lifetime three millions sterling in gold. When Mexico became independent, some thirty years ago, the Pacheco mines were worked by an English Company from whom, six years ago an American Company took them over. They run in several lodes and veins through the "andeside" rock in which they occur. Cyanide plant is the great developer of the mines now, and has considerably increased the output on former times when the "patio" process was pursued. Electric power and aerial tramways and all the resources of modern science are employed to get the very last grain of gold from the ore that is raised. The Guavajuato, another ancient mine, dates from 1590. The new erections, stamps and mills and great water power brought from 180 miles away, deal yearly with 670,000 tons of ore. Then there is the El Oro region, where the gold bearing veins run under several properties. From all these, gold worth over five millions was produced in 1910, making Mexico the fifth gold country in the world. It is the chief source of silver. From its mines last year seventy-two and a half million fine ounces were extracted. A rise in the price of silver two years ago set all the mines working, and a considerable addition to the ordinary output was the result. Copper is got as a by-product from gold, silver and lead ores, as well as from the three important copper mines in Mexico, the Greene-Cananea, the Boleo and the Montezuma.

The opals of the country, though very beautiful, are not as valuable as Australian and Hungarian stones. They come from Queretaro, and are ground and polished in that district, selling well in North America and in Europe. The opals were discovered by chance, the weathering of the rock containing them having exposed some. They are got by blasting the rock and breaking it into macadam-like cubes. Where opals occur in these, they are picked out very much as nuts are from their shells, coming clear out. The next proceeding is to work them on a grindstone to shape them, when they are polished by hand on a wheel. Most Mexican opals are as clear as water, but when placed against a dark background they reveal many exquisite colours from the play of reflected light. Perhaps petroleum is of as much use to Mexico as her mines, though it is only four or five years since it was first obtained there. Now nearly 150 million gallons are yearly produced. The oil generally comes from strata that are under great pressure. In the Tampico district, it is exceedingly difficult to control the pressure. One particular well flowed for 108 days before it could be covered with a cap and now, just to relieve the pressure 12,000 barrels of oil are daily allowed to flow from it. To test it recently the iron valves were opened and up flew the petroleum 300 feet in the air and 105,000 barrels of oil, free from water, were collected in a short time. The storage tanks of the district have to be on a huge scale; they must hold from ten to twelve million barrels to be of any use. Numerous pipe-lines carry off the oil as fast as it can be sent through them. The United States take twelve million barrels annually from Ebano, one of the Mexican fields. Many of the wells are capped, waiting for tank and pipe-line accommodation, for although groups of 100 immense steel tanks, each holding over two and a quarter million gallons are at hand, they are far from sufficient to store the flow from some wells. A concrete reservoir, that contains close on two million gallons, in addition to many tanks fails to catch all the output of another group of wells. If the oil does not everywhere burst its bonds and gush away, Mexico should boast a magnificent reserve of this useful oil and when the Panama Canal is open, the resources of that rich country should double in value.

FIFTY YEARS SINCE. IT is exactly fifty years since a great Viceroyalty came to a close, when on 12th March, 1862, Lord Canning laid down his high office after an eventful tenure, and Lord Elgin stepped into his place. When a little more than six years before Lord Dalhousie gave place to Canning, utterly broken in health and moribund as he was, his first wish was that he were in the place of Canning, and Canning in his, for then, as he confided to John Lawrence, "would I not rule India again?" That was an instance of what Pope well described as the ruling passion strong in death. Dalhousie's greatest passion was for rule, strong masterful rule, and though he had indulged it to the full for the long period of more than eight years his wish was for more. He checked this impulsive wish at once as he knew it was utterly in vain, and also as he himself generously said he would not wish any mortal, much less his old school fellow and friend, Canning, were the poor helpless cripple he then was, past all work. He went home only to linger on in hopeless illness for a few years and then to die under a terrible cloud of obloquy which the Mutiny had raised. Lord Canning had also proved himself a great ruler and had been sorely tried by the critical times through which he had to pass and through which he had risen triumphant. But he had not that all-devouring passion for rule which characterized his predecessor, and his wish was certainly not to be in Lord Elgin's place. He too like Dalhousie had worn himself out and had much shorter time to live, as he died within three months of leaving India. Lord Elgin expected to find him looking very ill and was somewhat surprised that 'he did not look so ill as I expected' but he adds 'those about him say he is far from right in health'. Canning himself, however, was hopeful as to his recovery when the strain of office was removed and when once more he found himself at home among his relatives and friends. 'What! so soon?' was his pathetic exclamation when the doctor's diagnosis of his approaching end was broken to him by his sister very soon after his return to England. The end came in the middle of June and he passed off before he was quite fifty, a martyr to duty to his Queen and country and to work under the Indian sun, amid the most trying circumstances.

Lord Elgin, who succeeded him, was marked out for the Viceroyalty of India from the death of Lord Elphinstone nearly two years before soon after his retirement from the Governorship of Bombay. He was the personal friend of both Canning and Dalhousie, and all the three were nearly of the same age and had been together at Oxford where they also had Gladstone for their contemporary. But whilst the two predecessors had stayed in England before coming out to rule India, distinguishing themselves in polities and as ministers, Lord Elgin sat only for a few brief months in Parliament and then from his thirtieth year onwards passed almost all his time serving the Empire abroad in various capacities. For twenty years from 1842 till his death in this country, his residence in England can be counted, as pointed out by his gifted brother-in-law, Dean Stanley, not by years but by months, and his face was almost forgotten in his own land, his own circle and almost in his own home. But that is the necessary penalty which all those pay who choose to serve England in foreign lands as Governors or as Ambassadors. Lord Elgin served in both these capacities. He was at first Governor of Jamaica and then Governor General of Canada and it is somewhat remarkable that in both these places he immediately succeeded an able Anglo-Indian administrator, the illustrious Lord Metcalfe whom he was destined to succeed also in the Governor-Generalship of India, though after the lapse of a quarter of a century. Early in 1857 he was selected for a mission to China, which was then giving us much trouble, and where as Governor of Hong-kong, the masterful Sir John Bowring was held by many to carry things with too high a hand. He obtained in this second embassy the ratification of the Tientsin Treaty and soon after his return home was appointed by Palmerston to succeed Lord Canning in 1862. But his period of rule in India was very brief as towards the end of the next yearhe died of heart complaint brought on by over work in the Indian climate at the age of only sixty-two, and was buried in the Kangra Valley at Dharamsala.

THE INSURANCE ACT. A NOTABLE event of mail week was the conclusion of the deliberations of a representative council of the British Medical Association, which had been appointed to decide upon the doctors' final terms in regard to the Insurance Act. The result was that the medical profession is as determined as ever not to take up work under the Act until its demands have been conceded, and that it is now better equipped by special organisation for its dispute with the Government. A State Sickness Insurance Committee has now been appointed to deal with all matters of national insurance, which affect the medical profession, and to act under the authority of the Council. This body will reopen negotiation with the Insurance Commissioners. But the fact that the acceptance by the profession of the invitation of the commissioners to discuss matters still outstanding does not mean any weakening in their determination to insist on their requirements being conceded before they consent to work the Act, was shown by a unanimous resolution to inform the commissioners, "in plain and unmistakable language," "That unless the minimum demands of the association be embodied in the regulations, to be issued by the commissioners in such a manner as shall be effectual and permanent, with a view to having the same embodied in an amending Act, it is the intention of the British Medical Association to call upon all its members, and upon all other medical practitioners, to decline to form panels or undertake any other medical duties, which may be assigned to them under the Act, in conformity with the undertaking which has already been signed by over 26,000 medical practitioners." It is pointed out that as this representative meeting is the governing body of the association, its decisions are the decisions of the British Medical Association. The demands now referred to are identical with those which have become famous as "the six cardinal points," and do not need recapitulation. The doctors have further decided as a result of a debate at the same meeting that the minimum capitation grant, which they will accept as the financial basis of the working of the act will be 8s. 6d. This fee, however, will not include medicine or extras of any kind fees for operations or mileage. Moreover, to provide for the local conditions of such places as Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the contract system is not in existence, it was decided to claim the recognition of payment per attendance. The recognition of the £2 a week maximum income limit for persons, who are to receive medical benefit, is also to be insisted upon. These are the measures, which the profession has decided to take to safeguard itself against the serious reduction of income which Mr. Lloyd George's proposals involve. They are presenting a solid front, and it is difficult to see so long as they hang together how they can fail to win in the end. Without doctors there can be no insurance schemes at all. Beyond this, we think most people will recognise that they have right on their side, for grumble as much as they may about the size of doctor's bills, when they get them, most people recognise that a doctor's work is service of a special character, which deserves to be and should be well paid.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of 1st instant, left Aden, at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady Carmichael returned to Madras yesterday from Ootacamund, and are in residence at Guindy.

MR. H. S. POLAK, who is on his way to Madras, addressed meetings at Vizianagram, and Cocanada, on the condition of Indians in South Africa.

MR. J.M. WILLIAMS, aged 88, retired General Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigation Company at Bombay died at Bangalore yesterday.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th February, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911, of 638,180 maunds, and Rs. 3,034 in the earnings.

MISS GRACE WATSON to whom the Government of South Australia has issued a honorary commission authorising her to investigate the possibilities of Anglo-Indian emigration to that country, has arrived in Madras.

THE General Officer, commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphing from Yambung on March 9th and 10th, says that the weather is fine but hazy.

THE French Government has decided not to authorise the holding of any more lotteries in France.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

Murray Waters Agreement.

LABOUR AND STRIKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEB. 26.

After six meetings of the Federal Cabinet, arrangements are at last completed for the issue of tenders in connection with the trans-Australian railway from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie. Tenders are to be invited for 135,000 tons of steel rails, part of which is to be delivered at Fremantle, and part at Port Augusta. Tenders are being invited for these rails in all the principle centres of Australia, and also in London. At all these places, plans, and specifications will be available. There will be a charge of £1 1s. for specifications, and of 5s. for each plan. It is specified that the rails are to be made on the open hearth system, and tenders have been made returnable at the Department of Home Affairs, Melbourne, on May 29. In addition, large quantities will be required of fish bolts, nuts, dog spikes, points, and crossings, but tenders for these will only be advertised in the Australian capitals. A special provision with regard to these articles is that they must be manufactured in Australia. In the case of points and crossings, the rails necessary to make them up will be supplied by the Commonwealth Government. The Minister for Home Affairs claims that this is the biggest railway work that has ever been undertaken in the world. He states that nowhere had, 1,063 miles of railway, which is the length of the trans-Australian line, been built in one job. About 1,800 men will be required, 900 of whom will be engaged at the Western Australian starting point and at Port Augusta. The work is to be conducted by day labour, but the Commonwealth reserves the right of letting out contracts if it is thought advisable. It is not yet decided of what material the sleepers are to be made, but it will probably be found that jurrah will be selected. Many other tenders will also have to be called for, but with regard to engines no decision will be come to until full particulars are received about an 800 ton internal combustion engine, which is now being constructed in England. If this gives satisfactory results, the Minister would prefer, all other conditions being equally favourable, to make use of such engines instead of the ordinary engines. "There would," he said "be no trouble about fuel and water with these internal combustion engines, and this is a great consideration." Asked whether preference would be given to English manufacturers, Mr. O'Malley referred to the fact that tenders were only being called for in England—"that is outside Australia," he said, but I do not want to say anything on this subject at present.

MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT.

The last act of Mr. Verran as Premier of South Australia, before he stepped from the office of the Commissioner of Public Works on Saturday was to sign the Murray waters agreement, which arrived that morning from Melbourne. The agreement had been signed previously by the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria, and is now complete.

The Hon. P. McM. Glynn, M.H.R., who acted for South Australia, in the lengthy and worrying negotiations in connection with the drafting and setting of the agreement, when asked to explain the terms of the agreement, made the following statement :—Shortly put, the agreement provides that the States of New South Wales and Victoria, so far as they can do so, and may be necessary in pursuance of the objects of the agreement, will authorise and facilitate the construction and maintenance and the use and enjoyment by South Australia of the Lake Victoria works. There are incidental provisions for the transfer of the site by New South Wales to South Australia. The reservoir which will result from the improvement of the present Lake Victoria will have an estimated storage capacity of 21,500 million cubic feet. Lake Victoria is situated in New South Wales, within three miles of the Murray River, and about 36 miles in a direct line below the junction of the Murray and Darling rivers, and about 14 miles in a direct line above the boundary of this State. The reservoir will approximately cover an area of 30,000 acres, and is connected with the river by Rufus River and Frenchman's Creek. There will be two wiers and looks associated with the reservoir—one in the neighbourhood of the junction of the main river with Frenchman's Creek, and the other near the junction of Rufus and Murray rivers The exact sites will be determined by engineers.

POWERS GIVEN TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It will be remembered that in 1910, the Parliament of South Australia passed the Murray Works Act, by which provision was made for the construction by the State of locks and weirs in the Murray River within our boundaries, and also for the construction in the State of New South Wales and in the river above our boundary of the Lake Victoria works upon an agreement for the purpose of such last mentioned Acts being entered into with New South Wales and Victoria. The agreement contains the necessary powers for the construction of the Lake Victoria works, including power to acquire any land in the other States for the purpose, and also authorises South Australia, for the purposes of the construction of the works in South Australia under the Murray Works Act—in other words for the construction of the locks which are to be in this State—to exercise within the States of New South Wales and Victoria certain necessary powers.

There is a clause in the agreement to the effect that nothing in the compact is to be construed to abridge, extend, or prejudice the right of each State party thereto, or of the residents therein, to the reasonable use of, or to prejudice the public right of navigation of the waters of the Murray River within their own territory, or shall be so construed as an admission, settlement, or compromise of the claims of the States inter se in respect of the waters. In other words, the clause provides that this is not a settlement of the Murray question, and is without prejudice to the general claims and rights of the States in respect to the larger question of the Murray waters.

CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

The order of the construction of the works, whether we should begin within South Australia or with the construction of the locks incidental to the Lake Victoria works is a matter that rests with the South Australian Government and Parliament. Upon that no doubt the best expert advice will be taken. The waters impounded in Lake Victoria will belong to South Australia, subject only to the rights of the existing riparian occupiers on the lake and to the use by settlers on about 200,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Lake Victoria of water for domestic purposes and cattle. The original claim by New South Wales for the use of water for irrigation purposes was not insisted on in the light of reports obtained after the Premiers' Conference in 1911. It was at this Conference that the resolutions for the agreement were carried by Mr. Werran (Premier of South Australia), Mr. Murray (Premier of Victoria), and Mr. McGowen (Premier of New South Wales).

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON SENT FOR.

The Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. R. Butler) stated on Tuesday, that he had had the question of the locking of the River Murray before him, and a cablegram was being sent to Captain E. N. Johnston (consulting engineer in regard to the Murray works), asking him to arrive in Adelaide about the end of April. Mr. Butler said he recognised that it would be a great advantage to Captain Johnston personally to inspect the river during the period of low water levels. In the meantime the Engineer-in-Chief would be preparing estimates for and preliminary plans of the locks consisting principally of sections over the centre lines of the proposed weirs, and making test borings to ascertain the nature of the ground for foundations. For this work funds have been provided.

LABOR AND STRIKES.

Mr. King O'Malley (Minister of Home Affairs) considers Mr. Griffith (New South Wales) is right regarding strikes. Says the breezy member of the Fisher Cabinet who looks after the Federal capital and other such matters :—"I agree heartily with Mr. Griffith, Minister of Works in New South Wales, that the failure of the Labor Party in South Australia at the polls is attributable to strikes in Queensland and elsewhere. The workers must decide whether they prefer strikes, wages boards, or the Arbitration Court. Whatever they decide upon, they must be prepared to make war with that, and that alone, against the serried ranks of the capitalist. The strike causes economic waste, and is a weapon which is two-edged, and is often turned back upon labor. There are two opposing camps in industrialism to-day, and in the camp of the employers there is luxury and the ability to wait indefinitely. If the workers were to take money that would be wasted strikes and allow it to be spent in their interests by a Labor finance committee, which could then buy shares in the various industrial, agricultural, and commercial concerns, on a falling market, this would enable them to acquire influence, and in time to elect Labor directors, thus obtaining control of the industry and regulating the wages of the employes. It is not high wages, it is not preference to unionists, but it is the occurrence of frequent strikes that is having a damaging effect on the great cause of Labor advancement in Australia. The unrest is caused by innumerable uncalled-for strikes that might be settled by a few sensible men sitting round a table smoking cigars or drinking tea. But now they strike, and in the end the workers have to settle the dispute by coming to the table; but at what a disadvantage! I am getting tired of the way things are going in the world. I desire to see more men of uncommon sense. There is too much common sense, and not enough uncommon sense in the world to-day."

WHAT MR. GRIFFITH THINKS.

Discussing the South Australian elections Wednesday, Mr Griffith, New South Wales Minister of Works, expressed the opinion (says the Sydney correspondent of the Melbourne "Argus") that Mr. Wade's view of the position was a fairly accurate one. Mr. Griffith agreed that the result was not a mere automatic back swing of the political pendulum, but was the direct result of a definite cause—that is the Brisbane strike. Some months ago, he said the trades of South Australia was paralysed by the strike of carters, and fruit pickers and farmers were stampeded by the Brisbane outbreak, and by the possibilities of its extension throughout Australia. Although every prominent Labour politician, Mr. Griffith added, regarded the strike as a barbarous and obsolete weapon, and a "general strike." In particulars, as a nice blend of imbecility and barbarism, South Australian farmers were told that it was Labour Governments that brought about that strike—hence the debacle.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

After much delay the New South Wales Government has decided to undertake the work of constructing a cruiser and the three torpedo destroyers for the Commonwealth. This fact has been communicated officially to the Minister for Defence, and nothing now remains to be done, but the signing of the necessary contracts. In a memorandum received by the Minister for Defence, it is stated that the New South Wales Government is prepared to undertake the whole of the work of constructing the vessels. Mention is also made that the Fitzroy Dock will be remodelled, so as to deal more effectively with the work, and it is stated that four competent shipbuilding experts are to be engaged in Britain to superintend the various sections of the building.

The Minister for Defence has received advices from the High Commissioner to the effect that all warships undergoing construction in Great Britain for the Commonwealth are being pushed on the rate of progress being well up to contract time.

VICTORIA WHEAT YIELD.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the yield of wheat in Victoria for last season will not realise expectations. The Government Statist estimated the 1911-2 crop at 26,571,000 bushels, as against an actual production of 34,812,000 bushels in the preceding year. Subsequent events show that a further reduction is inevitable. Deliveries to country stations since the middle of December, approximate 13,215,000 bushels, as against a total of 18,700,000 bushels in 1911, and 18,000,000 bushels in 1910, for the same period. The views of growers, shippers and others interested coincide in regard to the disappointing character of the yield this season, and the consensus of opinion points to a yield of 22,000,000 bushels. Taking this figure as a basis it makes the production of wheat this harvest, some 13,000,000 bushels below that of 1910-11, the difference representing a money value of about £2,275,000 at the rate of 3-6 per bushel.

A.

TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

A meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association was held on Sunday evening to protest against the recent ruling, affording greater facilities to military telegraphists and ex-soldiers. Resolutions on the subject were passed. In addition a memorial was drafted to the Viceroy asking for information as to the changes in connection with the amalgamation of the Telegraphs and Post Offices.

The balance sheet of the Association shows total funds of half a lakh of rupees.

THE Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S., (Madras), will not rejoin the Madras Board of Revenue on the conclusion of the present session of the Imperial Legislative Council, but will be placed on special duty in connection with the writing of a decennial report on the moral and material progress of the Presidency.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Unemployment in the Cotton Trade.

THE PREMIER'S BUNGLING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

s a result of the coal strike, there are now hundred thousand unemployed in the shire cotton industry.

e police to-day prohibited the meeting of aymen, arranged to be held in Trafalgar e to express their refusal to carry troops g the coal crisis.

ny branch railway lines will close entirely rrow. Restaurant cars have been entirely suspended in order to lighten ains.

London County Council has reduced service, and has asked the Board of to suspend the regulations limiting the of passengers.

amsay Macdonald, speaking at Radcliffe t but for the Premier's bungling the dis- uld have been on a fair way to settle- s week. If the Government introduced ich would hamper the operations of ions or lead to compulsory arbitra- Labour party would oppose it. The uld be over from sheer exhaustion h a Bill was passed.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

meeting of the General Union of nd Textile Workers at Huddersfield, ided to grant out-of-work pay to housand members, who have been le in Yorkshire.

LATER.

lends upon a meeting of the Miners' Fe n London to-night to discuss the Go 's invitation to a round-table confere minimum wage.

Is are forthcoming that the pressure on t unions is beginning to be felt.

A to the *Standard*, the men's leaders cons an unbending attitude in regard to t minimum schedule is no longer tenat while the demands for drastic Gove tion are becoming more insist- ent, a undoubtedly be taken if the confer morrow prove fruitless.

It is ed that three millions st erling in wag already been lost outside the minin ry. The trades unions are obliged ncreasingly large sums to their membe work and some unions are faced with ba .

LATER.

The affecting the tea trade. The distribut restricting new purchases, in expect the shrinkage of the home consump gh finer qualities are little affected.

COAL IKE IN GERMANY

200,000 Miners to Cease Work.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

A great st the Ruhr coal-field of all the miners belo the so-called Triple Alliance of Socialist numbering about 80,000 is likely to h morrow. The Catholic and Evangelical refuse to join the strike.

The Gove moreover, notifies its determination t very means in its power to protect willi ers.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

It is now c that two hundred thousand German ming strike to-day, but the stoppage is ex to be short lived.

THE CAB STRIKE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Arbitra mmittee in the taxicab strike has issue ward largely in favour of the men, who win all extras and receive other concessio

AMERICAN COTTON WAGES.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

All the cotton in New England have granted advance ages ranging from five to seven per cent. One hundred thousand operatives benefit

THE IN-MING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. s Himalaya " with the English mails of the stant, left for Bombay at 10 p. m. to-night

The " Mongolia 't for Colombo and and Australia at 11 1

THE *Civil and Mary Gazette* complains of the under-represen h of Punjab officials of experience in the vernment of India Secretariat, and the ponderance of men from Bengal and the ted Provinces. The only important post he y a Punjab Civilian is that of the Revenue Stary, which being of a special nature gives holder very little opportunity to influe general adminis- trative questions. The er thinks that since the new Imperial enclat Delhi will be mainly taken from the Punjit is more essential than ever that Punjab s should be properly appreciated by the Gonment of India.:

THE SOUTH POLE.

Amundsen's Hopes of Scott's Success.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOBART, MARCH 11.

Captain Amundsen, in an interview, said he thought it was very possible that Captain Scott also reached the South Pole. He hoped he had done so. He had hibernated nearer the Pole than Captain Scott.

King George has telegraphed his congratulations to Captain Amundsen.

LATER.

The Hobart correspondent of *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs an interview with Captain Amundsen, giving interesting supplementary details of his dash to the Pole.

The expedition first travelled fifteen miles in five hours, spent two hours in eating, and rested the remaining seventeen. They found, however, that this resting was too long, so they marched the same distance in six hours, spent two in getting meals, and slept six. Then they breakfasted, and started fresh. An average distance of twenty miles daily was attained during the latter part of the journey to the Pole. The highest altitude reached was 16,000 feet. The Pole itself, is situated at a height of 10,500 ft.

The expedition had full rations both ways. The first dogs were eaten on the journey towards the Pole, and proved delicious. It was anything but a hardship to eat dog-flesh. Eleven dogs survived the whole journey.

Captain Amundsen said that the Pole is situated in a vast level plain of snow, hence it was impossible to erect a permanent cairn of stones. The weather was still and calm, and he thinks that that is the prevalent condition.

He attributes his success to his splendid comrades, the employment of skis, and their magnificent dogs.

When the members of the expedition returned to the ship, they were almost fat. They never washed nor shaved the whole time. One man had a tooth drawn.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Further Efforts Towards Mediation.

ROME, MARCH 10.

The *Tribuna* states that British, German, French, Austro-Hungarian and Russian representatives called separately at the Foreign Office and asked the Minister the terms, on which Italy would accept the friendly mediation of the Powers. The Minister reserved his reply.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

President Taft Speaks for Foreigners.

CHICAGO, MARCH 11.

President Taft, speaking in the Jewish quarter here, on the subject of immigration, said," :Some say we should not take so many immigrants, because foreigners are not always fitted for popular Government. But we have tried the experiment, and find that foreigners are fitted for liberty."

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Gregory Captain of Touring Team.

SYDNEY, MARCH 10.

The Board of Control has appointed Gregory as captain of the team to visit England, and has confirmed the appointment of Crouch.

Sydney, February 26.

Mr. Smith, the secretary of the Board of Control, this morning, received Macartney's acceptance of the invitation to go to England. Of the others invited Whitty has until Saturday to reply, Webster until Friday and the remainder until Wednesday. It is expected that the whole number will reply in the affirmative. At least three have already informally said they will go, and although in some quarters, doubts have been suggested as to Whitty's desire to go it is believed that he also will say yes.

Mr. McElhone said to-day that the question of another team going to England from Australia was so absurd that it was hardly worth commenting upon. If the guarantors which to waste their money, let them do so. Such a team would get no first-class matches, unless the games were of a picnic nature. Neither the team nor the matches would be recognised by the Marylebone Cricket Club. Further there was no need to go.

Melbourne, Feb. 26.

A public meeting will be held at the Athenæum Hall on Thursday evening, to discuss the action of the Board of Control. Motions will be moved protesting against the Board's action, and that the Marylebone Club be informed that the Board does not possess the confidence of the Australian public.

The following telegram was sent to Hill to-day, by gentlemen who are organising the public meeting:— "Public meeting to be held here probably Thursday night, to protest against the action of the Board. Resolutions will be cabled to Marylebone. Will you, Tramper, and Armstrong, select a team? The necessary funds are already available. Will you fellows attend our meeting?"

Hill replied: "If Marylebone approve resolutions, we three willing select team. As many as possible will attend."

Sydney, Feb. 26.

Warner to-day said there was a hearty welcome awaiting the Australian team, and the English sporting public would sympathise with Australia in the present crisis. Naturally they would regret the absence of the six leading players, but there was no reason why the present team should not do well. Replying to the Melbourne Press criticisms as to his unhappy intervention, Warner said he had sedulously avoided taking sides in the dispute, but when the dispute reached a crisis, and he was asked to arbitrate, he did so solely with the object of securing peace and ensuring the best possible team for England.

To-day Mr. Smith said the fifteenth man would be selected, when Hill definitely declined the invitation, as it was obviously his intention of doing so.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Yuan Shi-Kai as Provisional President.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, MARCH 10.

The Marquis Yuan Shi-Kai has been inaugurated as provisional president in the presence of representatives of all the provinces and all sections of the community. The ceremony was an imposing one. Yuan Shi-Kai wore a military uniform and the others present wore uniforms or frock-coats.

The presence of veterans and the younger leaders provided a scene typical of the Chinese transition.

PEKIN, MARCH 11.

Yuan Shi-Kai, in his speech at his inauguration, said: "I shall endeavour faithfully to develop the Republic, increase the welfare of the country and cement all the five races into one strong nation. I shall retire, when the National Assembly appoints a permanent President."

Two yellow-clad lamas presented scarves to Yuan Shi-Kai. The legations were not represented at the ceremony.

It is estimated that the advances by the international group to the Government will be seven million taels monthly.

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Tientsin says that the Inniskillings will march out at dawn to apprehend all Chinese soldiers within the limits of the concessions, and will shoot all who resist.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

British Warships' Capture of Guns Resented.

BUSHIRE, MARCH 11.

As a result of the British warships' captures of consignments of arms, destined for the Persian coast, the tribesmen in the hinterland are reported to be marching to Lingah, to retaliate on the British Consulate. 150 men of the 7th Rajputs are going thither from Jask and Chahbar, and will be landed, if necessary, to protect the Consulate and Europeans.

CHINA UNIVERSITY.

Opened by Governor of Hongkong.

HONG KONG, MARCH 11.

The Governor, to-day, opened the University. He announced that the King had consented to be patron, and had conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Ho Kai.

A FRENCH REVIEW.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

President Fallieres reviewed forty thousand troops at Vincennes. Three dirigibles and eight aeroplanes were manœuvring overhead, and were acclaimed by a vast concourse of people.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.

Allegation of Shooting a Villager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 11.

The case came up before Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day in which a Private in the Warwickshire Regiment, named Washbrooke, who with three others was out shooting at Jejuri in Poona District in September last year, is charged with causing grievous hurt to a villager named Dugroo Jubba, a shoemaker. The story of the complainant, who is still under treatment at the Sassoon Hospital with compound fracture of the left leg, was that he went to the dak bungalow to obtain payment from accused's servant for repairing boots and he did not get payment and was leaving when accused came up, took aim at his legs and fired. He fell down and was taken to the Jejuri Dispensary by accused's three soldier friends. He was not sure if the accused assisted. He had never seen or spoken to accused, but had repaired three pairs of boots for soldiers about ten days previously.

Pte. Washbrooke, in his statement to the Court, said that they were returning from shooting pigeons. He saw some pigeons settle in a tree on the far side of dak-bungalow, and took the gun, went there and fired one barrel at them and while returning he had to pass between the kitchen and the dak bungalow and saw the complainant. He went up to him and had raised his left foot to show the shoemaker what repairs he required done when the gun which was under his arm went off accidentally and hit the villager in the left leg. He the (accused) remained at the dispensary until the Sub-Inspector arrived. Accused supposed he must have left the right trigger cocked and his forearm pressing against it it went off. He had not noticed anyone at the dak bungalow. Two witnesses Sadhoo and Pursaram had been previously told to leave as their services were not required. The case is adjourned.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

There will be unusually heavy work for the Imperial Legislative Council for the next fortnight prior to its final adjournment for the Simla session, On the 13th and 14th instant the Council will take up Mr. Gokhale's resolution for the improvement of the resources of local bodies, that is municipalities, and district and local boards. The Life Assurance Bill and the Provident Societies Insurance Bill have been fixed for discussion and the final reading on the same two days. Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill comes up for reference to a Select Committee on the 18th and Sir Harcourt Butler will be the spokesman on the Government side. It may be taken for granted that the Bill will be shelved. Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson will present the Budget in its final form on the 22nd and the discussion will take place on the 25th instant. Between the 14th and 22nd in addition to the meeting on the 18th there may be a sitting or two to dispose of a few resolutions and several minor Government measures.

MUSOORIE MURDER CASE.

Medical Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

At the Mussoorie murder trial this morning, Dr. Osburn was recalled and examined again on some technical points, regarding the condition of the deceased's clothes, when she was found dead in her bed. Witness said he would not have prescribed bromide for her July attack, if she had been suffering from veronal poisoning.

Captain Aylen, R.A.M.C., was the next witness. He said he was in the dining room of the Savoy Hotel, when the deceased fainted on the night of the 1st of July, and attended her. After discussing the case with Dr. Osburn, he came to the conclusion that it was a form of hysteria. No one suggested drugs, nor was veronal prescribed. He never certified that the deceased was of sound mind. In connection with the will, when he examined her in July, there was nothing to show that her chest was affected. The accused told him that the deceased had made a will in her favour.

Nurse Griffiths deposed to having attended the deceased between the 2nd and 6th of July. The accused mentioned drugs to her, but said that nothing was found in her box. Witness did not think it was a case of hysteria. It was untrue, as the accused wrote, that three trained nurses attended the deceased, The accused had some influence over the deceased.

LATER.

Dr. Osburn called again said:—"The knee jerk was never absent in hysteria and he did not think he tested for that when deceased was ill in July. He thought deceased's illness somewhat mysterious. If he knew that the deceased was suffering from veronal poisoning he would not have prescribed as he did as bromide would rather aggravate it. Deceased was a fairly resolute and decided woman."

Captain Allen, R. A. M C., said he was at the Savoy Hotel in July. On the night of the 1st Miss Orme fainted while dining. He helped her and made an examination of her, but found nothing unnatural about pulse, heart and lungs. She only lost consciousness. He had a consultation with Dr. Osborne and they concluded that it was a case of hysteria. The knee jerk was present. No one suggested to him the taking of drugs. He did not tell anything to accused which would justify his saying that deceased was likely to die. He did not prescribe veronal. Deceased never asked him to certify that she was of sound mind. If deceased was suffering from varonal poisoning he would have made it out,

Cross-examined he said;—"I knew what are the symptoms of poisoning by prussic acid. In such cases there may be obstruction of respiration. Deceased told me about her will being made out or altered in favour of accused, I told accused the case was not serious,"

Mrs. Griffiths, the sick nurse, deposed that she attended deceased four days in her July attack which accused told her was due to a bilious attack. Accused once enquired if veronal poisoning would have fatal results. Witness replied that she thought it would not. When she asked accused why she supposed Miss Orme took drugs and whether she found any, accused replied she found none. Witness never saw deceased walk in her sleep. Deceased usual laid on her side. It was not true; that three trained nurses attended her as accused wrote in one of her letters. Accused once informed witness that the deceased thought she was going to die and that she had made a will in her favour. Accused seemed to exercise a kind influence over deceased.

Mr. Goddall, Manager of the Upper India Bank, Lucknow, deposed to certain transactions of the deceased and accused. The latter opened an account with £35 in 26th June, the sum being transferred from Miss Orme's account.

Mr. Phillip, Manager of the Mussorie branch of the same Bank, deposed that MissOrme transferred Rs. 1,500 to accused's account on the 15th July and told him to do it in such a way that it would not appear that deceased was the donor.

Mr. Oakden, District Magistrate, Mussoorie, deposed that he made an enquiry into the case at the Savoy. Accused was then at Jhansi. Accused came up and he recorded her statements on 27th and 29th September. The statements were to the effect that the deceased was not in the habit of taking drugs, deceased's great grief was the death of her fiance, J, Grant, whose spirit visited her, and that she believed in spiritualism, deceased went in for crystal gazing, deceased often expressed a wish to die and to go and meet her fiance. Witness received from the accused letters written by deceased to her sister, Miss Henrietta Garnet Orme, and her brother Hunter, and were dated 12th July and 30th August, 1911. She informed them in those letters that out of gratitude to Miss Mount Stephen, deceased had made a will in her favour and asked them not to dispute it and that she made it of her own free will as two doctors would certify to her soundness of mind. The last letter said, "This letter will be sent to you in the event of my death." Those letters were not posted by the deceased but by accused after Miss Orme's death at the suggestion of witness and were afterwards obtainded by the prosecution on 23rd October. Accused wrote to witness to spare no money to shift the matter to the bottom. A set of false teeth had been found at Jhansi. A suggestion was made that a bottle of prussic acid might have been taken down to Jhansi in one of the boxes. Accused said that they would suspect her of having taken the bottle there if prussic acid was found in deceased's box. She gave witnese the key of the box.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS MARCH. 11.

To-day the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer resumed agruments in the Ashe Murder Case before a Full Bench of the High Court He dealt with the grounds No 2, 4 and 5 in the certificate granted by the Advocate-General and cited authorities in support of his contention that previous statements of accomplices could not be deemed to be corroboration of testimony given at a trial and that the statements of the approvers, Arumugam and Somasundaram, to Inspector Viraragava Iyer were in the nature of confessions and were therefore inadmissible in evidence. He also contended the statement made to the police officer orally was not a record within the meaning of Section 35 of the Evidence Act. Mr. Govindaragava Iyer had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

MONEY-LENDER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 11.

The partially burnt body of a money-lender of Amritsar has been found lying in a cotton field.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

Claims of Europeans Put Forward.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

The Madras Trades Association has addressed a letter to the Madras Government which states:—"I have the honour to confirm the following telegram:—'The Madras Trades Association strongly urges, the re-appointment of an English Barrister as Advocate-General; also regrets the apparent neglect of European interests by the recent appointment in the Small Cause Court. Will state full views in writing.'

"My association takes a very serious view of the extent to which Europeans are being pushed into the background in the matter of these judicial appointments, Madras was selected for the experiment of allowing vakils to practise on the Original Side of the High Court without the intervention of solicitors and the result has been the gradual ousting of the Barrister who has been driven out by such unfair competition. Then the Advocate Generalship, till then exclusively held by a Barrister, was bestowed on a vakil, the late Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar. We are willing to admit that in exceptional circumstances it may be advantageous to appoint a vakil of Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar's attainments to this important post, but we contend that as a rule it is imperative to appoint a Barrister who by the experience of his training in England will uphold in the High Court of Madras the practice, traditions and prestige of the English Bar and this cannot be expected from a High Court Vakil. In the case of the appointment of an Indian Barrister to the Chief Judgeship of the Small Cause Court my Association feels bound to protest respectfully, but none the less emphatically, against the elimination of Europeans from this Court. We believe it to be a fact that in all other Small Cause Courts in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon the Chief Judge has always been a European, and no reasons have been advanced for a departure from this precedent in Madras. My Association wishes to avoid any suggestion that this is a racial question, but considers that it has ample cause for dissatisfaction in that there is now no European Judge on the Small Cause Court Bench, Although the number of cases filed by Europeans in that Court may be comparatively few they are generally the most important cases. In cases of an appeal to a Full Bench, in which the Small Cause Court has very large powers, the presence of a European Judge must tend to strengthen the Court and it is well-known that many Indian litigants prefer to have their cases tried before a European Judge. It may also be pointed out that a European's general knowledge of the world and *savoir faire* are valuable assets on a Small Couse Court Bench."

The letter requests that the Association's views may be forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

SOUTHERN INDIA RUBBER.

To be Exhibited in New York.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 11.

The United Planters Association of Southern India have received a notification that the New York Rubber Exposition which will be opened in September next will receive samples of rubber from Southern India with other produce grown by planters on rubber-growing soil, Considerable exhibits are said to be going from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies. Prizes up to the value of £15,000 in a series of gold, silver and bronze medals are offered which will be divided among inventors of a method for making pavement rubbers non-slipping, the exposition retaining no claim on the patent. Mr. Anstead, Scientific Officer to the United Planters Association, is recommending the planters to establish a co-operative coffee curing works managed by a whole time business men, a concern which in time would develop so as to be of great value to planters as to all they buy or sell.

ABKARI INSPECTOR'S RUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

TINNEVELLY, MARCH 11.

An interesting case of illicit possession of ganja, in which a wealthy Mahomedan was charged, was disposed of on Friday by the Sub-Magistrate of Nangumeri. It was stated that on the 24th of February acting on information that an illicit trade in ganja on an extensive scale was being carried on, the Circle Inspector of Salt and Abkari proceeded to the place in the guise of a Brahmin pilgrim from North India, returning from Cape Comorin, and feigning serious illness, entreated the accused to sell him some ganja to relieve his pain. On the accused complying with the request, the Inspector revealed his identity and recovered from him four tolas of ganja. In his defence accused stated that he kept the drug not for sale, but for use as a medicine, He sold a small quantity to the Inspector under extraordinary circumstances to rescue him as he believed he was dying.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and imposed a fine of Rs. 150.

UNSTAMPED RECEIPTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 11.

A complaint was filed to-day by Mr. B. Lawrence, Barrister, on behalf of a Mrs. Mantua against Mr. Ruben Moses before Mr. Richards as Collector. It is alleged that the complainant borrowed Rs. 900 from the defendant on the mortgage of a necklace and repaid him in 26 instalments. None of the receipts for payment was stamped. The Collector directed a notice to he issued to show cause why the defendant should not be prosecuted under the Stamp Act.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COCANADA, MARCH 11.

Cases of opium smuggling are reported from Cocanada. In one case two men were seized with a large quantity of opium in their possession. They were sentenced by the Sub-Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each with one month's rigorous imprisonment in default.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, MARCH 9.

His Excellency the Governor will arrive at Bhownagar next week, when he will open the new water works. He will also open the new railway line from Lilliamota to Kundla.

A serious accident occurred at Vala last night—Fire-works were being displayed, the occasion being the marriage of the heir-apparant of Vala, when some of the fire-works exploded killing two men and injuring four more.

ALAN WILKIE COMPANY.

Application for Injunction Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

At the High Court this afternoon Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of a rule obtained by Mr. Elias Moses Cohen, proprietor of the Grand Opera House, calling on Mr. Alan Wilkie of the Empire Theatre and proprietor of the theatrical Company known as Alan Wilkie Company to show cause why he should not be restrained by injunction from playing in any theatre in Calcutta until after the termination of the tour as provided for in agreement and why there should not be an attachment before judgment.

In the course of a lengthy judgment his Lordship observed that Mr. Cohen by an agreement dated 21st June last engaged Mr. Wilkie and Company to come out to the East for a certain tour. There was no doubt that the expense of bringing Mr. Wilkie and his company out was borne by Mr. Cohen and although it might be that money has been repaid, the entire financing of the company was undertaken by the advance made by Mr. Cohen.

After discussing the law relating to the contract his Lordship said:—"It seems to me that Clause 9 in the agreement is under the terms of section 27 of the Indian Contract Act void as being in respect of trade. That being so the present application is so far as it seeks for an injunction to restrain Mr. Wilkie from performing until he was gone through the operation of going back from India to England and then starting again from England to India is void. The present application therefore fails and must be dismissed with costs."

TUBERCULOSIS.

Measures for Checking its Spread.

A preliminary meeting of some of the leading members of Bombay society was held last evening to consider the desirability of convening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay for asking public support as to the measures to be taken to check the spread of tuberculosis in the city. The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Mehta was called to the chair.

DR. BHALCHANDRA'S SPEECH.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in explaining the object of the meeting, said:

Tuberculosis is a disease which claims many victims amongst all classes of the different communities of Bombay. It is due to a germ called Bacillus. Tuberculosis and is brought on by ill-nutrition, insufficient ventilation, over-crowding, insanitation, unwholesome food and bad milk. It causes fearful ravages and loss of life both amongst adults and children and not only in man but also in animals, especially amongst milch-cattle upon which our milk supply mainly depends and our infants, the aged and the infirm depend for their nourishment and existence. When the disease is not sufficiently advanced to kill its victims it causes deformities of all sorts and even leads to paralysis. In 1909 the death-rate in Bombay from phthisis was 2·44 and in Calcutta 2·41 whilst in Glasgow and Birmingham it was 1·35 and 1·33 respectively. It is a veritable pest and worse than other pests, for it is a steady, continuous and progressive enemy of mankind. It is fortunate for humanity however that it is slow in progress in most cases. We shall therefore, adopt measures for its prevention, so that we may be able to save human and cattle life. In fact no more proof for the success of the measures adopted against its spread is required than the result of the work of a few years in England, America, France and other civilized countries. It is said that in England alone the mortality from phthisis has been reduced, to almost half of what it was and is still diminishing. We shall thus have the advantage of profiting ourselves by the experience of others. Even in Bombay last year our hard-working and energetic Health Officer has been able to show a fair reduction in the mortality from phthisis, he has shown by figures that the mortality from Tuberculosis is higher in India than in England. The habits and customs of the people in India are to a considerable extent responsible for this. Dr. Turner has been at pains to suggest very important lines on which steps might be taken for the prevention of the disease. All these measures require money, steady and continuous work and co-operation of the people for their success. Mr. Ratton Tata has kindly and generously come forward to help the people and it is our duty to take advantage of his generous offer and work on sound lines for the benefit of humanity. We are all assembled here for the purpose of requesting the Sheriff to convene a public meeting to be presided over by H.E. the Governor for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Tuberculosis league which will take up the question in right earnest and adopt such measures against the spread of tuberculosis, as will ultimately stamp it out of Bombay and thus confer a boon on the city.

Dr. J. A. Turner said that the object of convening a public meeting was to receive the support and co-operation of the public without which their aim could not be achieved. In Bombay unlike other cities of the world, Dr. Turner said, they had to face peculiar obstacles from the public. If the public meeting appointed a committee it would adopt measures to formulate a scheme by which the spread of tuberculosis could be checked. Compulsory notice of tuberculous diseases was one of the measures and if it was decided to form small committees for different localities they would be able to gather many particulars and a lot of information more easily by the help of the Health Department. He hoped the public would assist them in their object to check the growth and spread of the disease.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha remarked that so far as he knew there were no peculiar obstacles to face in Bombay as remarked by Dr. Turner. The public resented and opposed only when inoculation was forced upon them by coercion and not by conciliatory means. There was nothing to be seen in Bombay unlike other cities of the world whenever new measures for public benefit were proposed or introduced.

The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman proposed and Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay be convened for the purpose of asking public support as to the measures to be taken to check the spread of tuberculosis in the city and a requisition to the Sheriff be addressed in that behalf.

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded by Dr. Sukhia a provincial committee was formed to make all needful arrangements.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Baptista seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji it was resolved to request His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to preside at the public meeting.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Bhavnagar:—

March 15th, Friday—Leave Bombay (Apollo Bander) by R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" at 2 p.m. private departure.

March 16th, Saturday—Arrrive at Bhavnagar at 1 p.m., private arrival.

March 17th, Sunday—Halt.

March 18th, Monday—Leave Bhavnagar at 7 a.m., Private departure.

March 19th, Tuesday—Arrive Bombay (Apollo Bander), at 7 a.m., private arrival.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Clarke, Miss Standen, Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, C. I. E., Military Secretary, Captain T. C, Lucas, R.A.M.C., Captain V. A. Coaker, A.D.C., Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji Gazfarkhanji, Chief of Manavadar, Honorary A.D.C. (at Bhavnagar only).

MILITARY MATTERS.

New Field Artillery Regulations.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 23

THE new "Field Artillery Regulations," to which reference was made in our issue of January 15, should be in the hands of the troops early next month, and, as we foreshadowed, differs from the present "Field Artillery Tactics" in some important particulars. In the first place, a somewhat different arrangement has been adopted. The opening chapters are devoted to instruction on foot and equitation, thus saving the gunner from constant references to the Cavalry Manual. Considerable space has also been given to the subject of employment of artillery in war, clear instructions being laid down as to the methods to be pursued in various circumstances. In the chapter dealing with this matter principles are laid down which savour of Continental ideas. Thus, on the "Economy of Force," we read: "The principal of the economy of force is, therefore, particularly suitable to the tactical employment of the arm, but must always be subordinate to the necessity of employing sufficient force to attain the object in view." The duties of the divisional artillery commander are also clearly defined. The old chapter on "Application of Fire" disappears the instructions contained therein appearing under the separate headings "Brigade Tactics" and "Battery Tactics." With regard to battery tactics, the following may be noted:—"Ranging is either 'collective,' 'single guns,' 'section,' or 'all guns,' time or percussion shrapnel being employed. The collective method may be considered the normal method." This, it will be seen, is an important departure from the methods of ranging hitherto employed. A further new departure is the reduction in the number of examples of ranging shown in the book, only one example of each method of ranging being given, together with one for howitzer and one for heavy batteries, from which it may be inferred that battery commanders are expected to apply general principles to their methods of dealing with particular situations, instead of committing to memory a sequence of orders suitable to such situations. Much useful information appears at the end of the book under the headings field engineering, reconnaisance marches, transport, etc. The new publication is a distinct improvement on the old manual which it will displace.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE AT KHARTUM.

The Bishop of London, who returned from a trip to El Ubeid to Khartum on the 7th inst., was present this afternoon at the opening of the new Soldiers' Institute at Khartum, which ceremony he had undertaken to perform. The Governor-General and Lady Wingate attended in state, and most of the notables of Khartum and district were also present, in addition to a large number of visitors. The Sirdar opened the proceedings with an eloquent and amusing speech, which he concluded by saying that he had received some excellent advice on oratory from his lordship, the Bishop of London. It was quite simple to remember, and merely consisted of the phrases: "Stand up." Speak up. Shut up. Dr. Ingram followed and made a speech in which he welcomed the members of the 4th Rifle Brigade to Khartum. "If you have as good a time in the Sudan as I have had," he concluded, "I can wish you no better luck." After a short address by Bishop Gwynne, in which he pointed out the aim and object of the institution, the Bishop of London performed the ceremony of opening with a silver key. With regard to the Soldiers' Institute, although the opening ceremony has been performed, there is still much to be done before it can become a really comfortable rest house for British soldiers in Khartum. Any donations of books, papers, or games would be most gratefully received by the secretary at the building, and if any generous-minded persons would subscribe towards liquidating the small debt of £250, which stands in the way of completing the building, they would be giving to a cause which is among the most deserving in the Sudan.

RECRUITING AT A CONCERT.

A remarkable recruiting concert at the Drill Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, concluded the "recruiting week" arranged to raise 133 recruits for the head-quarter companies of the 6th Battalion East Surrey Territorials. An invitation to the ladies of Kingston had been issued by the officers of the battalion to help in finding the men, and a large number of young ladies had been busy during the week inducing men to join, the reward for every recruit found being a pair of gloves. On Saturday evening a concert and dance was arranged, the number of recruits secured up till Saturday morning being 83. There was a large attendance of the lady recruiters at the concert, each wearing a recruiting rosette and walking about the hall looking for likely candidates. So successful were they that by ten o'clock Major Merrick, commanding the Kingston companies, was able to announce that the number of recruits had been increased to 94. Each recruit, as soon as he gave his consent, was marched to the doctor, who was in attendance, and passed at once. At the request of one of the ladies, a special effort was then made to bring the number up to 100 before the company separated, and interesting scenes were witnessed for about an hour. The ladies, in twos and threes, approached every unrecruited man in the hall, and bombarded him with every conceivable form of persuasion. Some of the men could not be moved, but others yielded, and were marched off to the recruiting room. The Mayor of Kingston (Councillor G. E. J. Street) and others took part in the work. About eleven o'clock the announcement was made that the number of recruits had been increased to 101, an announcement that was received with great cheering.

ESSEX RECRUITING WEEK.

Remarkable success attended the week's recruiting campaign in Colchester of the Essex Royal Horse Artillery (Territorials). The campaign was personally conducted by Major Frank Hilder, commanding officer assisted by Lieutenant Lord O'Hagan and the officers of the corps, and a number of ladies. Paper clocks registering the number of recruits obtained daily were posted in conspicuous places in the town. By the fourth day more than the desired number (sixty) was secured, and the Essex Territorial Force Association consented to the enrolment of a few more recruits who wished to join. The actual number enrolled when the campaign concluded on Saturday night was sixty-six, while a number of other men joined the 5th Essex (Territorials). The success of the campaign was celebrated by a smoking concert on Saturday night, at which many ladies were present. The speakers included Mr. L. Worthington Evans, M. P., for Colchester. It was announced that a Territorial Social Club, with 400 members, would open in Colchester in March, and the Earl of Warwick wrote accepting the presidency.

ENROLMENT IN YORKSHIRE.

Recruiting for the Civilian Force has been distinctly stimulated, particularly in Yorkshire,

by the prospect of the coal strike. Two companies were mobilised last week, and three more are being mobilised this week. Members in Yorkshire have been approached by one police authority, and also a number of coal owners, to render assistance in the event of a strike, more particularly in the protection of property and the maintenance of ventilation in the mines. So far as possible, it is arranged that members shall not serve in their own area, where reprisals might be attempted when public opinion has lessened. Members on duty during the strike will be provided with a helmet for the protection of the head, and an armlet readily distinguishable from that of the police, but clearly marking them out as members of the force. In every case they will be offered in the first place to the local police authority, should the authority desire to swear them in as special constables. All members are insured while on duty. Among some of the latest recruits are several ex-soldiers and policemen, clerks, solicitors, caretakers, engineers, commercial travellers, a tailor, theatrical super, merchant, "director," doctor, an M.A., stockbroker, stockbroker's clerk, consulting engineer, dispenser, carman, bottle agent, butcher, colliery agent, coachman, sailor, and a member who describes himself as a bookmaker.

AMERICAN SCOUT CHIEF.

A hundred Boy Scouts with hats wildly whirling on the top of long poles greeted Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief Scout of America, at Paddington the other afternoon. They were Scouts in yellow scarves, green scarves, blue scarves; they were drawn from a large number of London patrols, and at their head stood Mr. C. C. Branch, one of the Scouts' International Commissioners. The Chief Scout of America was in a grey overcoat and a soft felt hat. He smiled deprecatingly when the boys cheered him enthusiastically, and asked in an aside what he could do to please them. Finally he decided to give them a message of brotherhood. He told them how the Boy Scout movement was not merely national, or Continental, but worldwide. "We receive in America General Baden-Powell, Chief of your British Boy Scouts," he said. "Also representatives of German Boy Scouts, and Scouts from various Continental countries, and there is the same brotherly feeling between us all. We are one. Also in America, the Roman Catholics and the Jews are joining our Scout organisations, and I am glad to see here to meet me representatives of Catholic Scout patrols among the others." Later Mr. Thompson Seton told a press representative how the Boy Scout movement which he founded is getting on in America. It is ten years since Mr. Seton, after writing his wonderful criminal stories about Nabo, the King Wolf, the Cottontail Rabbit, and others, which set a fashion in nature writing, published a book about two boys who went out playing Indians. This started the "woodcraft Indians," known almost from the first as the "Seton Indians," and out of them grew the Boy Scout movement. "There are now 7,000 Scoutmasters, and so far as we can judge from the sale of badges and manuals, 300,000 Scouts are in the United States."

NATIONAL RESERVE.

Section V. of the existing Regulations of the London Division, National Reserve, sets forth that "the National Reserve is recognised in the King's Regulations as one of the supplementary military organisations of the country." It further announces that members, on presentation of their badge, will be admitted on the same terms as soldiers in uniform to the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, the Royal United Service Institution Museum Bisley Camp, Earl's Court and other exhibitions, as may be arranged and notified. The Entertainment Committee of the Islington Battalion, taking this regulation for their guidance, have approached Mr. Melville, of the Holloway Empire, formerly a music-hall, but now a theatre on this subject. The managers of Olympia might also offer a similar privilege, since the National Reserve has provided them with a large number of auxiliaries. Over 100 men take part in each performance, under the immediate command of Sergeant-Major Puttick, and these men move as only men can who have been thoroughly drilled on parade. Recently a German officer was among the "Miracle" spectators, and the swing, steadiness, and precison displayed by these "supers" drew from him the exclamation, "Why, they are soldiers!"

Major Haggard, chairman of Committee of the Veterans' Club, has now notified that all members of the National Reserve are eligible to become members of the club, subject to their giving two satisfactory references and to the approval of the committee. The club is situated in Hand-court, Holborn, and the subscription for town members is only 10s. per annum. Country members (beyond ten miles radius of the General Post Office) pay half that amount.

PRAISE FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

In an article in the "Echo de Paris" on the Entente Cordiale and the British Army, General Rebillot writes about the latter in the most eulogistic fashion, and declares that in all stages of its history the British Army has always sustained the high reputation acquired for it by its archers in the Middle Ages. In any projected conflict it would have a very important weight in the balance, owing to the qualities of the race, apart from the peculiar perfection of its organisation. Its aid would make up for the French inferiority of numbers, and enable France to face with confidence the struggle, her eastern neighbours will, one day, declare begun.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab states:—

Season.—Good rain fell throughout the Province during the second and third weeks of January, benefiting the standing crops and permitting further sowings to be made. Since the end of December the weather has been warmer than usual, and no damage from frost is reported.

Area.—The area is now estimated at 8,172,600 acres or 230.200 acres more than in the first forecast. The increase is due to additional sowings, which have been most extensive in Kangra, Ferozepore, Lyallpur and Gujarat. The present estimate compares with 8,282,200 acres estimated in the second forecast of last year and with a final area last year of 8,248,000 acres.

The season has so far been favourable and the condition and prospects of the crop are good.

Native States.—The are is now reported as 1,102,300 acres compared with 1,008,600 acres in the first forecast.

PUNJAB RABI.

The second forecast of the rabi oilseed crop of the Punjab, states:—The season has been described in the wheat forecast. The area is now returned as 873,700 acres as compared with the following areas:—First forecast of 1911-12 (revised) 876,300 acres; second forecast of 1910-11, 1,339,100 acres; and final area of 1910-11 (revised) 1,079,200 acres. The area now estimated is much below average. The season has been favourable both as regards rainfall and temperature, and the condition of the crop is from average to good. The yield of toria ("brassica campestris)" in the Lyallpur district has been good.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXCISE.

Annual Administration Report.

The Government resolution on the annual report on the administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1910-11, is as follows:—

The year 1910-11 was one of unusual prosperity in almost every part of the Presidency. Rainfall was timely and abundant, crops were generally good and in many places the best that had been seen for a generation. Cotton, the area under which staple has largely increased of recent years, commanded unusually high prices. Owing to the high price of raw material and other causes the mill industry remained in a depressed state; but in other branches of industry there was great activity which, combined with the large number of public works under execution, created a large demand for labour, and raised the general rate of wages to a level hitherto unknown. In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find that the consumption of country spirit throughout the Presidency proper shows a considerable rise when compared with the total for the previous year. A reference to the detailed figures of consumption, by districts and by large towns, shows that the increase is almost universal. The only remarkable exceptions are the large manufacturing centres of Ahmedabad and Sholapur, where the depression of the mill industry and an increase in the still-head duty induced a falling off in consumption and the districts of Thana and Kolaba, where the season is reported to have been less favourable than in the previous year. Elsewhere the abundant harvest and high wages placed at the disposal of those classes who are accustomed to the use of liquor increased means of gratifying their taste, and from this necessarily resulted a marked increase in the sales of country spirit. In seven districts, viz, Kaira, Dharwar, Bijapur, Nagar, Nasik, and the two Khandesh the rise was particularly large; in one of these it amounted to 50 per cent., in the remaining six it varied from 20 per cent. to 31 per cent. Except in the cases of Kaira and Dharwar no special explanation is given of these heavy increases, and they must be attributed to the general prosperity of the people. In Kaira it may be accepted that the increase is in great measure the result of the special efforts made to repress illicit distillation.

The following figures show the consumption in gallons in the other six districts during the last three years:—

Districts.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	Increase per cent in 1910-11 over consumption in 1908-09.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Dharwar	...	77,066	80,263	98,328	28
Bijapur...	...	16,301	26,239	39,416	142
Nagar ...	...	23,400	26,638	32,318	38
Nasik ...	...	81,802	95,743	115,416	41
West Khandesh.		150,312	151,096	197,874	32
East Khandesh..		145,277	169.876	219,206	51

In the case of each of these districts the increase in 1910-11 followed a corresponding, if in some cases less marked, increase in 1909-10. It must not be forgotten that 1908-9 was a bad year agriculturally and coincided with the "sinhast," but making every allowance for this fact the increase in the sales indicates the necessity for pursuing the policy which Government have laid down, and raising the still-head duty. It has accordingly been decided to enhance the rate of duty on 25° U. P. spirit by 12 annas per gallon, with a corresponding enhancement of the duty on spirit 60° U. P., in all of these districts except East Khandesh, where an enhancement of 8 annas only has been imposed, in accordance with the principle which has been adopted that the rate of still-head duty on spirit 25. U. P. should always be a multiple of 12 annas. For the year 1912-13 the rate of still-head duty has been raised also in Bombay City, where the consumption of country spirit is over half a gallon per head, and in Poona City where the consumption per head exceeds five-eighths of a gallon. The Governor in Council is glad to observe that, notwithstanding the heavy percentage increases which appear in certain districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, consumption in the rural areas of that part of the Presidency remains extremely moderate. Excluding the towns and cantonments of Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapur, Satara, Poona, and Ahmednagar, the population of those districts, Kanara above-ghats, and Bijapur, numbering 6,486,697 or 40 per cent. of the total population of the Presidency, consumed in the year only 1·9 dram London Proof per head. It is only in the cities and cantonments, especially in the latter, that consumption is high, averaging for the six places named 23·8 drams London Proof per head on a population of 395,106. Nearly half of this population (195,352) is found in Poona and Ahmednagar cities and cantonments where the incidence of consumption is 30·4 and 27·2 drams London Proof respectively. Another point which the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction is the decline in the consumption of spirit distilled from toddy. The decline is common to the larger portion of the tracts in which this spirit is drunk: the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District, the City of Bombay and the district of Ratnagiri; in the remainder (the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District, and Kanara below-ghat) however an increase is reported. It is desirable from all points of view that the growing popularity of raw toddy in preference to spirit distilled from toddy which the Commissioner reports as observable in Bombay City should be encouraged, and that the supplies of juice from toddy producing trees should be consumed in the shape of the milder intoxicant, fermented toddy rather than in the form of toddy spirit, which it is practically impossible to produce as free from impurities as spirit distilled from other bases. The cases of drunkenness which are shown in Appendix Q do not afford any criterion of the extent to which drinking to excess may be practised in the Presidency. The total number of cases reported is 5,027; of these 2,909 are from Bombay City and 1,317 in Poona, leaving only 801 in the whole of the rest of the Presidency proper. The consumption per head in Bombay is 25·5 drams London Proof, in Poona 30·4. In Broach City it is 32·9, in the whole district 11·8; the number of cases of drunkenness returned is 2. In Thana the incidence of consumption is 17·6 drams London Proof for the whole district, rising to 28, 47 and 50 drams in the towns; 72 cases of drunkenness were dealt with. Bijapur has been commented on for its high percentage of increase in spirit consumption; it had 9 convictions recorded for drunkenness occuring. Plainly the cases of drunkenness bear no proportion at all to the consumption of spirit; and all that can be said is that in Bombay City and in Poona the police are more alert to prosecute in such cases than they are elsewhere.

CONSUMPTION IN SIND.

In Sind the total consumption of country spirit expressed in terms of London Proof shows a slight decline which is attributed mainly to fewer marriages in Larkana and Sukkur. The fall in consumption, however, was accompanied by a rise in the revenue, the receipts from the still-head duty and license fees combined exceeding those of 1909-10 by nearly one lakh of rupees. This result is very satisfactory and is due to the introduction of the Contract Supply system, with definite fixing of the strengths at which spirit may be sold, and a revision of still-head duty rates.

So far as the Presidency proper is concerned, changes of an administrative character were not numerous or important. The still head duties in the district of Ahmedabad, including the large manufacturing head quarter town, and in the similar towns of Sholapur and Hubli were raised, as was the duty on toddy spirit in Bombay City and Island and Ratnagiri. License fees for the sale of country liquor continued to be fixed by the same methods as in the previous year, in some places by assessments settled with reference to the consumption of previous years and in others by the modified auction system. The former method was adopted in Ahmedabad, Dharwar, and Nasik and is reported to have worked satisfactorily. It is now being substituted for the system of restricted auctions in all districts in which the latter has hitherto been in force. There was a small increase in the revenue realisations from this source. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Satara, and Poona the amounts for which shops were licensed showed a marked increase over the fees imposed in the preceding year. In the last-named district the reduction in the number of shops led to keen competition for the licenses, and also to a stimulation of consumption resulting from a corresponding keen competition amongst the shop-keepers to obtain customers. In West Khandesh there was a decline in the amount of fees for which shops were licensed which is attributed to purchasers not being allowed to bid beyond the calculated upset price. As the figures of consumption for 1909-10 on which calculations presumably were based showed an increase, the reason assigned for this decline in license fees is not understood.

Government understand, though the matter is not mentioned in the report, that considerable progress has been made in improving the distilleries at Uran, and that this important subject continues to engage the attention of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The report of the Commissioner in Sind on the proposed re-organisation on modern lines of the distillery at Kotri will be awaited.

It is satisfactory that in pursuance of the policy of Government, to make raw toddy more freely available for consumption, the number of domestic consumption, and tree-foot booth licenses granted was much larger than in the previous year. The consumption under domestic consumption licenses is not recorded and the sales at shops, of which the number decreased by 46, or 3·7 per cent., showed an increase of 2 per cent. The inference is that the quantity consumed was considerably more than 2 per cent. in excess over the consumption of 1909-10. It has already been remarked that some of this increase appears to be due to a preference for raw toddy to toddy spirit; and in Kolaba and perhaps in Broach there is some indication that toddy may to a small extent have taken the place of a Mowra spirit. Elsewhere, and notably in Bijapur, there is no appearance of the rise in toddy drinking being accompanied by a fall in spirit drinking; there is a rise in both, and the greater rise is in spirit (Surat, Dharwar, Belgaum and Poona) or a fall in both, and the greater fall is in toddy drinking (Thana.)

REDUCTION OF LICENSES.

As a result of the recommendations made both by the Collectors and by the Advisory Committees a substantial reduction of 57 was made during the year in the number of shops for the retail sale of country spirit. The total number of such shops open in the Presidency proper is now 2,181 against 2,512 in 1907-08—a decline of 15 per cent, in three years. The instances of Poona City which has been mentioned above, and of Surat District and Kanara above-ghats, which are referred to in paragraph 22 of the report for the Presidency proper, show that a reduction in the number of shops does not necessarily lead to a decrease in the consumption of spirit and may, if carried to great lengths, bring about exactly the opposite result, viz, a stimulation of such consumption. Great care is therefore necessary in regard to further reductions of shops in tracts in which considerable reductions have already been made. Government note with satisfaction the statement in paragraph 20 of the report that the change in the hours of business, that is to say, later opening and earlier closing of shops, introduced under the orders of Government during the year, has worked well. Advisory Committees have been constituted in the four principal towns in Sind—Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur—and their recommendations were carried out in 13 out of 22 cases.

Both in the Presidency proper and in Sind there was an increase in the imports of fermented liquors, and in the Presidency proper a marked rise in the sale of the same articles. The latter is attributed partly to certain firms having omitted wholesale transactions from their accounts in 1909-10 and partly to the inclusion in the accounts for the first time of sales in Barracks under the Canteen Tenant system. There was a large decline amounting to about 10 per cent. in the imports of potable spirits in the Presidency, which is probably due to the raising of the import duty in February 1910.

The consumption of hemp and intoxicating drugs was 62,634 seers in the Presidency proper and 135,513 seers in Sind. Of the latter amount, no less than 117,000 seers represent bhang, which mild intoxicant is in general use throughout the Province as a cooling beverage during the long hot weather. The large consumption of this drug, the duty on which is only Re. 1 per seer, also accounts for the apparently low rate of the incidence of taxation per seer in Sind. In the Presidency proper there was a welcome drop of nearly 1,000 seers in the consumption of charas. In Sind, on the other hand, there was an increase of more than 2,300 seers in the consumption of this pernicious drug, but it is confidently expected that the recent increase in the rate of duty from eight rupees to twelve rupees a seer will succeed in checking its further consumption. The rate of duty on ganja has also been recently increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer. The receipts from duties on drugs consumed in the Presidency proper show an increase of Rs. 36,343 attributable to a prosperous season, larger exports to foreign countries and the higher rates of duty now obtaining in the Nizam's territory, which have checked smuggling.

In connection with opium the most noticeable feature of the year was an increase in the issue rate for Sind, Gujarat and Bombay City from Rs. 12 1-2 to Rs. 13 1-2, and for the rest of the Presidency from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per pound. Notwithstanding this increase consumption in Sind shows a slight rise, but there was a fall of 872 pounds in the sales in Bombay City; elsewhere there was in most districts increase due to the prosperous season. The increase is most noticeable in the Sholapur District where within two years consumption has risen by 2,328 pounds, or nearly 33 per cent.

The number of offences against the Abkari Act shows an increase from 2,278 to 2,648, but this is entirely due to the inclusion of a large number of cocaine cases detected by the special staff in Bombay City. If these are excluded, there is a considerable decrease. The decrease was most marked in Kaira, where the number of cases of illicit distillation detected was less than half that of the previous year. The Commissioner regards this as matter for congratulation, having regard to the rise in the licit consumption and to the arrangement made with the distillery contractors for purchase in a large scale of mhowra in the district. The result is no doubt creditable to the excise staff, but the rate of consumption per head of population is still smaller than in any district of the Presidency, except Thar and Parkar, and having regard to the habits of the Dharalas who form a large proportion of the population, it seems at least doubtful whether the decrease in detected crime is altogther a matter for congratulation. It is hoped that there will be no relaxation of the efforts made to root out illicit practices from this district. The number of cocaine cases indicates an increase in the use of this drug, which constitutes a grave danger. In order to check this consumption, the ordinary limit of licit possession and transport was reduced to one-tenth of a grain, the sale, etc., of the drug and its synthetics was more closely restricted, and a special staff was employed in Bombay City for the detection of offences. Amendments in the Abkari Act are in contemplation which will enable offenders to be more severely dealt with, and it is hoped that a recent international conference will lead to strict regulation of the export of cocaine from the countries where it is manufactured and whence it is smuggled into India.

The revenue in the Presidency proper increased by over 12 lakhs of rupees, of which by far the largest portion (10 lakhs) was under the head of still-head duty. The total toddy receipts increased by less than a quarter of a lakh; the receipts from opium rose by over one and a quarter lakhs, and from hemp drugs by about one lakh and forty thousand rupees. There was a slight fall under miscellaneous receipts. Charges also fell and the net revenue rose by Rs. 13,20,000. In Sind the net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,60,000 and in Aden of Rs. 15,000.

Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the way in which the work of the Department has been performed during the year in the Presidency proper, and note with satisfaction the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner in Sind on his Assistant, Mr. Phillipowsky.

"CONDER" LAWN TENNIS.

The following are the results of the games played on Monday, viz:—

Khambatta and Gimi beat Sabnis and Desai 6—4, 6—2; and Chandaverker and Shiwaswarker beat Mehta and Modi, 6—3, 6—4.

ALDERSON HOCKEY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAR. 11.

The 105th Maharattas this evening met and defeated the 3rd Sappers and Miners by three goals to one in the second round of Alderson Hockey Tournament.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Coal Strike.

London, Feb. 26.

The newspapers declare that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute in the mining industry are brighter. There is, they declare, a likelihood of the South Wales, Scottish, Durham, and Northumberland miners falling into line with the Federated Mine Owners' Association in recognising the principle of a minimum wage.

There has been much comment upon the fact that the four days' negotiations for a basis of agreement were wasted. It is explained that on Thursday, the executive of the Miners' Federation told the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) that they were not empowered to confer until after they had consulted the National Conference of Miners. Meetings were held on Saturday and yesterday to elect delegates to the conference, which will take place to-morrow, when it is expected that the Prime Minister will address the gathering.

A leading Derbyshiry mine-owner states that the last chance of averting a strike will be for the Prime Minister to ask the miners to-morrow to postpone their notices to cease work and to ask the mine-owners to deal with the question of payment for work in abnormal places immediately, leaving the minimum wage question to be negotiated afterwards.

A movement against a strike has arisen among the Warwickshire miners. The latter will take another ballot upon the question during this week.

The executive of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Union has instructed its delegates to to-morrow's conference to refuse to suspend the notices to cease work.

Several large firms have notified their intention to suspend operations in the event of a strike of miners taking place. Ten thousand men will be thrown out of work at the Chatham Railway Company's workshops, at Ashford; the North-Western Railway Company's workshops, at Crewe; and the steel works at Glargow, while 30,000 men in the Welsh tinplate trade will be affected.

Referring yesterday to the threatened strike, Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., said that only the granting of the men's demands could effect a settlement of the dispute. The miners were not going to be Lloyd-Georged like the railway men were. The sending of troops to the affected districts implied that the miners were hooligans and black guards.

The Lord Mayor of London presided yesterday over a conference of the Mayors of the United Kingdom, all the large towns being represented. The conference passed a resolution declaring that the claims of the community outweighed any conceivable differences dividing the negotiator Several speakers urged that the rights of the nation as a third party should be heard.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith), replying to Mr. W. Field, M.P., states that he is unable to regard favourably the suggestion that the coalfields of the United Kingdom should be nationalised.

Berlin, Feb. 26.

The Christian Miners, who number 83,000, have issued a manifesto deprecating on political and national grounds, the idea of declaring a strike out of sympathy with the British miners. The manifesto asserts: "The British miners, owing to their ambiguous attitude towards the German strike in 1905, do not deserve support. They seized every opportunity to capture the markets on that occasion and forced the Germans to work short time when the strike ceased."

A Hotel Strike.

Broken Hill, Feb. 26.

The strike of hotel and restaurant employees is in full blast. Twelve hotels, two boarding-houses, and three workingmen's clubs have signed the union log, and have been granted permission to carry on business. In some of these cases only members of the family are employed on the premises. In all other cases all branches of labour left this morning, and the regular boarders and lodgers had partly to shift for themselves. Even in the Freemason's Hotel, some of the lodgers made their own beds and prepared their own morning tea. Over 50 hotels and many boarding-houses, restaurants, eating-houses, etc., are affected. Between 400 and 500 girls and men are directly concerned in the trouble.

The Bread Carters' Union, on Saturday night, carried a resolution that no member of that union would deliver bread to houses not observing the union log.

The Socialist Federation, last night, carried a resolution congratulating the striking employees, and promising to help them in every way possible.

Telegrams have been sent to Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, asking that influence should be used to prevent labour leaving for Broken Hill.

The early part of to-day was without special incident, the strikers having all their time occupied in arranging for their accommodation.

The few places open under union permission did a big trade, both in meals and drinks, but the other houses were all opened, and were attended by members of the proprietors' families. These did fair business also, although all the men who wanted meals had to prepare them for themselves. Many men working on the mines had to go without their morning meal.

The members of the Anderson pantomime company arrived this morning, and were specially accommodated, although at great inconvenience to themselves.

As the morning went on the strikers commenced to parade the streets in procession, calling at the various hotels and restaurants, searching for non-unionists labour. In a couple of places non-unionists were found, and they were pulled out. The strikers took possession of the hotels temporarily, and there was no stopping their invasion, although police protection was called for in several cases.

The members of the Municipal Employees' Union engaged cleaning the streets refused to-day to clean the gutters in front of non-union hotels.

This afternoon's proceedings became exciting. Batches of strikers paraded the streets and marched to the different hotels, but in most cases they were prevented by the police from entering. In the case of the Commercial Hotel, however, a number of the crowd got in and partially wrecked the dining-room, and then raided the kitchen and pantry. The raiders ate a quantity of food provided for the borders, and what they could not eat they strewed with pepper or stamped on the floor. The crowd, which started with about 50, swelled to over 1,000, and for a time took possession of Argent-street. The women strikers were in the lead all the time, followed and urged on by a number of young hoodlums. The women seemed to do all the hoodlums told them, and they were intoxicated by excitement.

All the police in the city were brought to duty. They behaved admirably, and prevented actual riots when such were just on the verge.

The employers met this afternoon, and decited to remain firm, despite the fact that a few had given way.

Women's Suffrage.

London, Feb. 26.

Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty), writing to the Dundee branch of the Women's Freedom League, states that he intends to vote against the second reading of the Conciliation Bill "to extend the franchise to women occupiers." He believes, he states, that the country is not prepared to give Parliamantary votes to 7,000,000 women at the present time.

Replying to a deputation of women at Bristol, on Saturday, Mr. A. Birrel (Chief Secretary for Ireland) urged the women to stick to the Conciliation Bill, which would, he declared, place 1,250,000 women on the parliamentary register. If they tried to amend the Reform Bill, they might lose all.

Revolt in Albania.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.

A serious revolt has occurred in Albania, and in consequence 60,000 Turkish troops have been mobilised. The towns of Kumanovo and Bratovo have been beleaguered.

THE London Press has received from the Italian Government, a memorandum giving details of ghastly atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated upon the Italian soldiers by the use of dum-dum bullets by the Turks and Arabs in the fighting near Tripoli city on October 23.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

The annual celebration of the Wilson College Day took place yesterday in the Hall of the College, Choupati, Bombay. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb presided, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Principal, presented a statement regarding the leading events of the College year. He said:—

THE COLLEGE REPORT.

The attendance rolls show a large increase in our numbers. The total on the rolls is 685 against 601 at this time last year. Of the graduates, who passed out of the college during the year 10 were Masters of Arts (two of whom took honours) 95 were Bachelors of Arts of whom 24 obtained a class, one being in the first class a distinction which in the Bombay University falls only to a very small percentage of the candidates. In the Intermediate Examination in Arts 106 passed of whom 26 were placed in the second class and 4 in the first. In the Previous Examination 139 were successful of whom 26 were placed in the second class. In the Intermediate Examination for the degree of B.Sc., 7 passed and in the final examination for B.Sc., 11 were successful of whom 5 stood in the second class. Six University prizes and scholarships were awarded to students and graduates of the college during the year. In respect of academic success the past year, as the figures now given show, compares favourably with preceding years. How largely these results depend on the character, diligence and capacity of the students I have long known and when congratulating any college on its academical success I remember that the students are the college as truly as those who are charged with their instruction.

QUARTERS FOR COLLEGE BOYS.

One of the most auspicious events of the year has been the commencement of building operations in connection with the new college residence for students. I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging our obligations to H. E. Sir George Clarke, and to the Bombay Government for the very liberal grant which it has made towards this building. The personal interest which His Excellency manifested in this project is one of the many proofs he has given of his deep interest in the welfare of Indian students and the liberality of the grant made by the Government is in accordance with the best traditions of the past. The Hon. Mr. Morison, the Member of Council specially responsible for education manifested a similar interest and to him as well as to the other Members of the Government including our chairman whose voice is so potent in finance, we desire to acknowledge our obligations. A most attractive site on the Chaupatty estate adjoining the college has been lease from the Bombay City Improvement Trust and on this site our architect Mr. Joseph Hall is erecting an admirably designed and conveniently arranged residence for about 120 students who will reside there along with and under the immediate superintendence of one of the professors. This arrangement already exists in the first students' residence attached to the college in which the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie lives amongst the students. When the new building is completed there will be accommodation for 200 students, while the Y.M.C.A. hostel in our immediate neighbourhood will be able to offer hospitality to a number of our students in addition to these 200. This will provide for a fairly adequate number of our student, a home in the best possible situation under the best form of supervision.

Of the many advantages to be expected from such an important addition to the college it is not necessary to speak at any length. These have become commonplaces in the discussion of the educational problem in India. Without some form of common life there can be no complete college life and the influence of the college that does not bring its students into intimate relation with each other and with their professors will fail in the full achievement of one of its principal aims, viz., the formation of character. Our experience has amply confirmed this view of college education. Limited as our accommodation has hitherto been, we have found that the strongest college influence resides in the home which we have provided for a proportion of our students. If due care be exercised in the admission of students and if they are placed under proper guidance they will determine to its great advantage the whole tone of the college; while it is no less true that if these precautions be neglected a student's residence may degenerate into a centre of indiscipline. I know that there are many students of this college who will never forget the years they have spent in the home which this college provides for them in one of the most attractive and one of the healthiest sites in this great city and it is with no ordinary expectation that we look forward to the day when it will be possible to offer the advantages of such a home to every student who needs them.

The prizes which are to be distributed this evening have most of them been won on our own athletic field. Through the good offices of Government we were able to secure from the City Improvement Trust the Gymkhana ground at Kennedy Sea Face, which has been a source of enjoyment and health to so many of our students. The want of a pavilion has been a great drawback to the full enjoyment of the ground. When I was pressed by the students to obtain permission for such an erection on the ground knowing the difficulties which the Trust under its rules would have in granting such permission. I assure our students that if they would only wait till Government took over the ground these difficulties would disappear. As soon as we became technically the tenants of Government I made the necessary application. A few days afterwards H. E. the Governor was good enough to inform me that our request would be granted. For this permission we are deeply indebted to the Government. We are also glad to have had this opportunity of confirming the impressions students have always been taught in this college to form regarding the desire of the Government to further the best interests of the Indian students.

INADEQUATE GRANT-IN-AID.

Having thus acknowledged our obligations to the Government of Bombay I may be permitted to suggest one direction in which they might greatly increase the efficiency of colleges such as ours which enjoy the Government grant-in-aid. Grants fixed more than twenty years ago are no longer adequate to the changed conditions of to-day. Not only so; but in view of the changes which have been introduced into the University courses every college will be under the necessity of strengthening its equipment. This seems therefore to be the proper time to suggest a revision of the scale on which colleges are to be aided in the immediate future. The aided colleges of this Presidency are doing a large amount of public work at an extremely small annual cost to the State. I feel sure that when a Government examins the whole situation it will recognise the justice and the reasonableness of the claims for increased annual grants, a claim which rests on pledges repeated from time to time in resolutions of the Government of India and in despatches of the Secretary of State.

There is one event in the history of the past year which cannot be passed over, because it is deeply implanted in the memories of all who were in India during the closing days of 1911 and the opening days of the year 1912. The visit of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress belongs now to the history of the Empire. But it has had its special influence on the student class who have been deeply touched by the gracious sympathy of Their Majesties with their Indian people and His Majesty's public recognition of the fruits of higher education in India. (Applause.) As a class students are deeply susceptible to personal influence, and they, as much as any section of India's people, have fallen under the spell of the personality of the Imperial Ruler whom India welcomed to the Imperial Throne in its ancient capital. To them more than to any class His Majesty's parting word of hope brings an articulate message and it lies with them as much as with any section of the nation to turn hope into fulfilment. (Loud Applause.)

HON. SIR R. LAMB'S SPEECH.

Lady Lamb distributed the prizes. The Chairman then addressing the assembly referred to the three subjects mentioned by Dr. Mackichan in his speech. Regarding the new hostel he congratulated the College on the progress made in the construction of it and as to the athletic grounds he was glad to hear that they were in possession of a satisfactory site. As regarded the grant-in-aid given to this College, he was perfectly confident that Dr. Mackichan did not expect him to make a definite statement there, but he assured him that when the matter was brought up by the Member in charge of the Educational Department for his concurrence, he (the speaker) would do his best. Continuing Sir Richard said:

To-day's functions commemorate the laying of the foundation stone of the college building in 1885, but the college has a history dating from a much earlier time. It was in 1832 that John Wilson established the Ambroli English School from which grew up the General Assembly's Institution; and out of that Institution have developed the Wilson High School and the Wilson College—a devleopment which Dr. Mackichan has taken for some 38 years a leading part in bringing about. When the then Governor, Lord Reay, opened the new college building in 1889 he said that the object of the college was to ennoble the hearts of the students so that when they went out into the world it might be said 'he is an alumnus of the Wilson College and therefore a good man.' How far that object has been attained in the past and present and will be attained in the future is a matter for you past and present students.

It rests with you to maintain the reputation of the college for turning out good men. The principal and the professors of the college give you all that is is possible to give towards the training of character and making you sound members of the body politic; "Do you, for your own souls the rest." Such re-unions as this one to-day where past and present meet for social intercourse ought to help you very greatly to play up to what your college expects from you. They keep alive that pride in the Wilson College which every Wilson College boy ought to have and foster that spirit de corps which acts as a strong deterrent from doing or saying or doing anything derogatory to the reputation of the Wilson College. When Dr. Mackichan did me the honour of asking me to be your chairman to-day, I enquired from him whether there was any subject to which he would specially like me to refer in my remarks from the chair; and he replied that I was free to choose any subject that occurred to me. There are plenty of subjects on which it would be possible to talk at less or greater length: education for example; but so many are talking on that subject nowadays, frequently at very great length, and some with so little sense of proportion, that we may be content to refrain on this occasion from any general excursion on that large question. I am sure you have no need for me to talk at great length; and I think the only subject on which I need dwell to-day is the object of these college-day celebrations. I take the object to be the fostering and maintaining of that moral fibre which the college courses seek to implant in the character of those that follow them, and the means to that object are the encouragement amongst all Wilson collegiates of a love for their 'alma mater,' the college which shall induce all of them to be at all times and in all circumstances the good men whom the college aims at producing. The object and the means are both excellent and I hope you will spend a very pleasant evening at this second college day and that every succeeding college day will be as successful and happy a re-union of past and present as to-day's." (Applause).

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. MacOmish, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Sis Richard and Lady Lamb, who were also given three hearty cheers.

Later on a social meeting was held, when the reports of the various College societies were presented, and were followed by recitations, music and addresses.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Camp of Exercise and Annual Inspection.

After a fortnight's really good work and useful training, the Bombay Light Horse Camp of exercise was brought to a close yesterday. The officers, attending the Camp, were Major Sir Henry, Procter, commanding the Corps, Lieut. Stanley Reed, Lieut. W. D. Wilson and Captain Popham, 26th King's Light Cavalry, who acted as Adjutant.

The work consisted of squadron drill, dismounting action and field firing, while the Corps had two field days against the 104th Rifles. The daily turn out was between 40 and 30, and on the last day at the inspection parade the number was 60.

Captain Popham proved of the greatest use and taught something really good to the members of the Corps.

Last Wednesday, they had a guests' night, and about one hundred people sat down to dinner.

Colonel Walton, 104th Rifles, the officiating General Officer, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, inspected the Corps yesterday morning. The General Officer dispensed with the old ceremonial and formalities, and sent out the Corps to capture a small body of the enemy who were supposed to have landed early that morning and to be attempting to blow up the water pipes. The enemy were supposed to have blown up one pipe and to be trying to get near the two others, from Vihar and Tulsi. The Light Horse were to prevent them going anywhere near the pipes and try and drive them away. They located this party of the enemy on the Black Bridge on the Coorla-Vehar Road. All four troops came into action, two delivering a frontal attack, and one troop working round each flank. By these means, the enemy was driven back, and being closely followed by the Light Horse, were in danger of being surrounded and annihilated.

The Corps then galloped back to camp, where the General Officer complimented them on the good and effecient work which they had done and on the short time in which they had got over the rough country.

The Corps was formed up and the General Officer, who was accompanied by Capt. MacIvor of the Central India Horse, as his Staff Officer, addressed them. After complimenting them on the morning's work, he congratulated the Corps on their general efficiency.

The Corps was then photographed and Major Sir Henry Procter called for three cheers for Captain Popham, to whom he said the success of the Camp and the really good training was generally due. Sir Henry also thanked Sergeant-Major Coy for his indefatigable work in running the camp and horsing the members of the Corps.

Before leaving, the General Officer presented Delhi Durbar medals to Lieut. Wilson, adjutant of the Corps, and Squadron Sergeant Major Shanks in recognition of their services in escorting Their Imperial Majesties in Bombay during the Royal Visit.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 11.

Light cloud has spread over North-west India, and light precipitation is reported from the extreme north. The weather is disturbed in Kashmir.

The forecast shows some precipitation in extreme north, and thunderstorm may occur in the north of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala; night temperature is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in slight defect at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and at Indore and Bhavnagar Para; the minimum is slightly above normal in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in slight excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri and in defect at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in the extreme north; light cloud has appeared in Sind, the south-west Punjab and west Rajputana. Weather, however, has been dry over the whole reporting area.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of Nursing Association.

The annual general meeting of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Killick building, the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter being in the chair.

The Chairman moved that the following report be approved and adopted with the audited statement of accounts:

The number of nurses on the hospital staff during the year averaged 50, consisting of 9 sisters, one of whom acts in rotation as night superintendent, 16 senior nurses, 17 junior nurses, and 8 probationers. During the year 23 probationers have been enrolled and of these 16 are still in the service of the Association. The average number of nurses on the private nursing staff during the year was 10. They attended 230 cases, of which 5 were confinement cases, 18 small-pox and other infectious diseases, and none plague cases. The committee have pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the efficiency of the work done by the hospital and the private nursing staffs during the year. The Committee desire to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Miss Mill, the Lady Superintendent, and Miss Walters, the Assistant Lady Superintendent, who continue to show the utmost zeal in the welfare and progress of the Institution. The health of the nursing staff has not been good during the past year, and there have been 88 admissions into hospital as compared with 99 in 1910. In consequence of the prevalence of malaria amongst the nurses it was found necessary in the month of June to get mosquito houses, which those on night duty might use when not actually in attendance on their patients. The Committee desire to tender their thanks to Major A. W. Tuke, I. M. S., and Captain Steel, I. M. S., for giving during the year the required course of lectures in anatomy, physiology and surgery. The examinations for the nurses during the past year were held by the Board of Examiners o the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association an the result shown by the nurses in their examination was most satisfactorily. In publishing the account for the year 1911, the Committee desire to invi the attention of friends and subscribers towards th increase in the expenditure of the hospit nursing establishment and the conseque increase required in the public contributio towards defraying one-half of the expenditure that establishment and they trust that present sul cribers will in the interests of the hospital, contir to accord towards the maintenance and the upk of this institution the same liberal support as t have accorded to it in the past, and to exert tl influence to induce friends who do not subscrib present to become subscribers. The Committee d to call the attention of subscribers to the fact t after careful consideration, they have raised the payable by non-subscribers for the services of n from the private nursing staff. The Committee of opinion that subscribers to the Association sl have an advantage over non-subscribers in the m of fees for the services of nurses from the p nursing staff. The Committee desire to record gratitude to Mrs. Collie, who presented a pia the use of the Nurses Recreation Club and to Soundy and Co. for providing the entire n staff with free tickets for the Skating Rink a skates during the whole of the season. Th also indebted to Major A. W. King, I. M. S., present of an anatomical model for the use nurses. Before concluding the Report the Com desire to record with regret the resignation Poole, the house-keeper, who rendered very v services during the long period she was co with the Association.

Sir Henry Procter said that he only wi point out the difficulty in getting private He also liked to see the subscriptions increa that was not as pressing a need as that of th Mr. Watson seconded the proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. F. L. Sprott, secc Lt.-Col. Collie, the same Committee was for the following year.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. were auditors and the proceedings terminated.

ENDOWMENT FUND MEETI

Immediately after a meeting of the of the Endowment Fund and Khandala C Home was held, Lt.-Col. Collie presiding.

The following report was ado balance in hand at the commencem year was Rs. 6,128-4-7, and on July 11, Rs. 9,393-1-4, so that the receipts e expenditure by Rs. 3,264-12-9; of Rs. 5,000 has been placed on fixed the Chartered Bank. The payment of Rs. 200 per month to the St. George's Nursing Association has been continued the year. The receipts to this fund the usual grants from the G. I. P. Ry., the C. I. Ry., and the R.-M. Ry., include an of Rs. 1,500 from Messrs. Ralli Brothers. balance of the Khandala Convalescent fund was Rs. 3,133-9-9 and the closing b July 31st, 1911, Rs. 2,908-14-6, showing of expenditure over income of Rs. 22 There have not been any heavy expenses of a nature, but the general working expenses of have gone up with the rise in prices, etc. The Home was thoroughly done up, so that the expenses for repairs hav small. The Committee decided to proc the erection of the children's bathroom which is much needed, at an estimated cost Rs. 700; it was not, however, found possible to carry out this work during the year under, but it is hoped that this will be doing the season 1911-12. Owing to the con strikes of tonga owners it is often found ve it to arrange for the conveyance of conval from the Station to the Home and the Co hope to arrange with the Lady Superinten the purchase of a tonga and ponies early in son 1911-12. This has now been done. Accommodation of the Home during the hot and early autumn is very inadequate, the q of providing two additional wards by joi the existing Men's and Women's Wards is considered and utilizing the special donat Rs. 1,500 from Messrs. Ralli Brothers for t pose. The Committee take this opportunity ssing their thanks to the Rev. Mother Sup the All Saints' Sister for their work done rvising the management of the Home, and al iss Goldney and her Staff for the able manne they have carried out their duties during the season. The thanks of the Committee are also Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., for agai y acting as Honorary Auditors.

Mr. W. A. Sawtell agreed to n the Committee in place of the Rev. Archd esigned, and the auditors were reappointed.

This concluded the business of eting.

THE LADIES' CIER.

DRESSES IN "DEAR OLD CHARLI

Miss Enid Leslie wears som htfully dainty frocks in the much-discussed "Old Charlie," which has been revived by Mr les Hawtrey at the Prince of Wales's. It is not ely that they will do their silent part in g to make the success of the piece. As dainty hecies of the possible secrets of the spring ls they deserve a place amongst the prettiest th al creations of the season. The first dress sho effective use of the "long coat" in light mate which has to a considerable extent replaced th c. A long coat of soft power-blue satin is the b f the frock and is made in walking length and ly draped at the back. A waistcoat tablier of chiffon, with a row of blue buttons, is made w n inner vest of white chiffon, a white lace co and under-sleeve of lace. The new combinati yellow and pink, with blue, is seen in the fact the broad full sash is made of yellow silk cov with bright pink roses; one side of the sash is with blue, and the other with mauve. A mauve-pink bow acts as a finish at the throat. e hat worn with this of light straw turned ith shot green and blue silk, and trimmed with e ribbon, and an aigrette of light-coloured flo The charming frock worn by Miss Leslie in the n scene was made in "tiered" style. The und ess was of soft satin in the palest shade of pi nd was covered with chiffon in the same colour a ed in tiers, each tier having pink ribbons sewn crystal beads edging it. The lace chemisette eaded with blue and veiled with pink. The sl and collar are of fine lace with soft folds of soft , and the waistbelt is of soft pink satin, wi h ends. Over it she wears a mauve silk coat (n own in the sketch) reaching to the waist and ed. A garden hat of Tuscan straw lined with ave and with mauve streamers completes a ver nty kit.

BY THE WAY.

"HIGH PRICES OF COAL."

The price of coal in London, writes a correspondent in mail week has risen to 34s. per ton, and in the event of no agreement being arrived at within a day or two a further rise in prices is expected on the London Coal Exchange. It may be interesting to recall previous occasions on which coal was fetching prohibitive prices. In Pepys' Diary, under the date of January 26, 1667, the following entry occurs: "Sash is the want already of coals, and the despair of having any supply, by reason of the enemy's being abroad, and no fleet of ours to secure them, that they are come this day to £5 10s. per chaldron." A coaldron weighs 25 1-2 cwt., or thirty-six heaped bushels, and thus coal was fetching on this date about £4. 6s. per ton. In 1814 prices were even higher, and coal was quoted at Brighton at 96s. per ton at the ship's sides, and this was exclusive of metage, shooting, carting, and town dues. The latter were 2s. 6d. per ton, and the revenue from them was spent upon new groynes and the protection of the sea-front.

DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR AND LATER.

During the Crimean war coal again reached a high figure, 40s. per ton being a common quotation; and on February 13, 1873, 56s. per ton net cash was demanded for Sunderland or Hartlepool Wallsend coals. Coal went almost to that price for the poorer people in 1893 during the great strike of the Midland miners. Even now the people who can only buy a hundredweight at a time —an increasing number in consequence of the workmen's fiats—are paying up to 40s. a ton for their coal. That price, it is probable, would seem little enough in comparison with those which would rule after a week or two of a general coal strike. Indeed it might be safely predicted that the small consumer at the end of that time would almost certainly be fireless in London.

THE ADVANCE OF OIL.

One consequence of the coal strike will be a renewed interest in other varieties of fuel. Oil is making its way even on to the railways, and not only as a mode of supplying the furnace of the steam engine. More than one railway has been experimenting with petrol coaches, and in America a number of these are being used. The cost of fuel, however, is prohibitive. There seems no reason why crude oil should not be utilised, and with this it is believed that power can be obtained much more cheaply than with coal. The application of oil to motive purposes on ships is only in its infancy, but if the vessels now being fitted with Diesel engines are successful a huge development may be anticipated in this direction. Already oil has replaced coal as a fuel for many of the smaller warships, and the believers in oil are investing huge sums in the belief that the demand for it will rapidly increase. Certainly those who use power will have their attention turned to the possibilities of oil by the prospect of a further rise in the price of coal.

THE SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN GERMANY.

An interview with Herr Molkenbuhr, the secretary of the German Social Democratic Party, appears in the current issue of the "Christian Commonwealth." Herr Molkenbuhr was elected to the Reichstag as far back as 1890, and has been secretary of his party since 1904. Asked what the recent Socialist victories in Germany signified, Herr Molkenbuhr put first and foremost the desire for peace:—"The German people are not Imperialist, nor militarist. They do not desire the extension of Empire: they are not ambitious to become the supreme Power in Europe. That may be the ambition of the ruling classes; that may be the ambition of the few who are possessed of money and social position; but the mass of the people are genuinely desirous of friendship abroad and a policy of social reform at home." The Socialist leader bore out the oft-declared statement that the burden of armaments was becoming intolerable to the German masses.

THE COMING GERMAN UTOPIA.

Herr Molkenbuhr spoke of the progress which Socialism is making in the German Empire. "The Socialist vote," he affirmed, "increases by about 100,000 every year, and during the last five years the increase has actually been to the extent of 200,000 per annum. . . . Recruits are joining our ranks from the Universities, and literary and scientific men are declaring for Socialism in large numbers. The people are coming to realise that our triumph will be the birthday of a new era, not only for those who toil with hand, but for the brain-workers, the writers, the poets, the artists, and the research workers too."

A "KING-FISH FROM JAPAN."

A "lump" fish found on the beach between Frinton and Walton-on-the-Naze appears to be considered a great rarity, but the "lump-sucker" seems fairly common on all Frinton coasts in spring, when it approaches the shore to spawn. The male fish during the breeding season in March and April becomes very gaudy, combining various shades of blue, purple, and bright orange-red. It is sometimes seen at this time in the shops of London fishmongers, swinging in the wind by a string, and attracting attention from the queer form and brilliant tints. Frank Buckland once saw a specimen labelled "King fish from Japan." The owner of the shop explained that he had put up the absurd label because he was so bothered by persons asking the name of the fish, and "one name was as good as another to most people." Although an awkwardly built fish, the lump-sucker moves very swiftly, with an action ungallantly compared to "a clumsy woman running."

CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

Over 20,000 volumes of historical manuscripts, including originals and copies, are, we learn from the "United Empire," preserved in the archive building at Ottawa. This represents a great amount of labour since Confederation in collecting and arranging the Canadian national records. Historical research scholarships have recently been granted by the Federal Government as a means of ensuring that the best use of the information collected should be made. These scholarships are open to the students on the honours list of the leading Canadian Universities, and take the form of research scholarships each worth 250 dols., and tenable during the summer. Each competitor must have previously investigated one definite phase of the history belonging to his native province.

FEEDING THE DEER IN GLENARTNEY.

There is a very interesting account of the feeding of the deer in the forest of Glenartney in the "Scotsman." When the snow lies thick upon the ground the deer cannot get anything to eat, and the keepers ride out into the wild solitudes with supplies. As the call, "Kope, kop, kop," rang out in clear tones, the pretty creatures began to show themselves on the high tops, from the recesses of corries, and the shelter of rocks. They at once commenced to descend the rugged slopes towards the feeding ground. The deer away at the other end of the road could also be seen hastening through a coppice of oak and birch, with a pleasant rustling sound, to meet their friends from the other direction. "It was a lovely wintry day. The high peaks of the knobly hill were white with snow, lower only a white powder was over heather and rock, while nearer the snowless foot the withered bracken and frosted grass had a golden glow in the effulgent light of the sun, which imparted to the scene a rare fascination and beauty."

THE French Senate has incorporated in the Finance Bill, a proposal to reduce to 60 years the age limit at which workmen may claim pensions.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

TARIFF REFORM AMENDMENT.

The Tariff Reform amendment to the address was placed in the hands of Captain Tryon, who strengthened his reputation by his bright and sensible speech. Captain Tryon has been one of the representatives of Brighton since 1910. He is a soldier, who spent twelve years in the Guards, and was decorated for his services in South Africa. Captain Tryon is a son of the late Sir George Tryon, who perished in one of the greatest disasters known to the history of our Navy in time of peace.

AND SECONDER.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. F. B. Mildmay who, though only just fifty, has had more than a quarter of a century's political experience. It was in 1885 that he was first returned for Totnes, a seat which he has held ever since Mr. Mildmay was a great athlete in his day, having played polo for Cambridge in the early eighties, and having five times won the Champion Cup at Hurlingham. Mr. Mildmay has also had some military experience: he served in South Africa with the Kentish Yeomanry Regiment, of which he is lieutenant-colonel.

THE NEW MINISTER.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, who thought fit to sneer at Mr. Bonar Law for sending a letter to the Press, should remember the proverb about glass houses and stone-throwing. Mr. Robertson has himself always been the first to protest against any comments on himself that he considers unfair, and his letters have not been more remarkable for brevity than for accuracy.

SOEUR CANDIDE.

A trial which has been exciting all Paris ended the other day with a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment on the accused. Soeur Candide was a nun who ran a charitable institution for children, and there is no question as to the value of her work. But subscriptions fell off, and the nun met the deficits by ordering jewellery, pawning it, and omitting to pay for it. Some months ago the doctor who managed her home committed suicide in despair, and the facts then came out. The amount in regard to which Soeur Candide was prosecuted was about £4,000, and she was sentenced as a common swindler. But it was not suggested that she used the money to her personal advantage, and the case presents its tragic aspects.

EXCHANGING POSTS.

Sir George Barclay will probably be glad to say good-bye to Teheran, where he has had an anxious time during the past four years. He entered the diplomatic service in 1886, and was soon appointed to Washington, where he found a wife. Recrossing the Atlantic, he served at Rome, Madrid, Constantinople, and Tokio. In 1906 he was back again at Constantinople, this time as Councillor of Embassy, and there witnessed the closing scenes of the Hamidian regime. His previous experience of Near Eastern diplomacy should serve him well at Bucharest.

AT BUCHAREST AND TEHERAN.

Sir Walter Townley, who replaces Sir George Barclay, is one of the most travelled of our diplomatists. In Europe he was served at Paris, Lisbon, Rome, and Constantinople, as well as at the capital he is now leaving; in America at Washington and Buenos Ayres; and in Asia at Peking and Teheran. He was in the Persian capital more than 20 years ago, and in those days spoke Persian, a language which, it is to be hoped, he still remembers. Conditions have changed a good deal since then, and co-operation with Russia may seem a little strange to a man fresh from the anti-Russian atmosphere of Bucharest.

AN ENGLISH COMPOSER.

Sir Charles Stanford, whose new symphony was performed by the Philharmonic Society at the Queen's Hall the other day, reaches the age of 60 this year. A Dublin man by birth, his whole life has been devoted to music; he studied at Leipzig and Berlin, and has conducted concerts in most parts of musical Europe. Among his compositions may be mentioned three Dante Rhapsodies for the piano, a symphony in E flat, and a Song Cycle. He has also written a couple of books, one of a reminiscent character.

THE HORRIBLE VOODOO.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Voodoo, or Obeah-worship, has broken out again among the negroes of Louisiana and Texas, and that a series of horrible murders have followed. The tendency to revert to human sacrifice seems inherent in some of the negro races, and does not disappear even in those who have never been in Africa. The hysterical religionism so common among the blacks of the United States seems, indeed, to stimulate it.

LORD ST. DAVIDS.

By the death of his father, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Philipps, Lord St. Davids, better known as Mr. Wyndford Philipps, becomes the thirteenth holder of a baronetcy which was created in the reign of James I in 1621. The succession of a Peer to a baronetcy is not usual. There is, however, a very recent instance of such a succession. On July 21 last, Lord Macnaghten, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, succeeded on the death of his elder brother, the Right. Hon. Sir Francis Edmund Macnaghten, who died without surviving male issue to a baronetcy of which he is the fourth holder.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Mr. Clement Edwards, M. P., who has advanced the theory that the agreement of 1910 arrived at by the South Wales coalowners and their employees establishes the principle of a minimum wage, must not be confused with Mr. Enoch Edwards, M. P., who, as President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, is one of the men's representatives who have been consulting with the Government on the present situation. They are not related, and they belong to different parties, but Mr. Clement Edwards is interested in the crisis because he represents a miner's constituency at Westminster—East Glamorgan. His defeat by eight votes by the Hon. William Orm Ivy-Gore in his old seat of Denbigh Boroughs provided a feature of the contest of 1910. A journalist and a barrister, Mr. Edwards takes a keen interest in Labour questions, as befits one of the Glamorganshire members. Three of his colleagues in the representation of the county belong to the Labour Party, the best-known of them, being the veteran Mr. William Abraham, "Mabon," who is one of those negotiating with the Government at the present moment.

A FAMOUS PICTURE.

Mr. Rudolf Blind, whose famous picture, "The World's Desire" has just been brought before the Courts again, is a well-known figure in artistic circle in London. He is the son of the late Professor Kaol Blind, and the half-brother of the late Matilde Blind, while his own son, Mr. Harold Blind, is a rising young writer. Mr. Blind inherits his father's revolutionary ardours, and was lately seen conducting the triumph song of a demonstration from the plinth of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square with his walking-stick. "The World's Desire," which is a large composition depicting woman and her admirers, attracted the pained attention of the authorities in 1892, when it became the subject of a Treasury prosecution at Bow-street. Many eminent artists including Ford Madox Brown and Stacey Marks, came forward in defence of the picture and the late Sir James Vaughan, who then presided at Bow-street, accepted their opinion and dismissed the summons.

SCULLER AND PIANIST.

Mr. F. S. Kelly, who is giving three pianoforte recitals at the Aeolian Hall, is an Australian, who is better known to fame by his distinguished career on the river. He was, indeed, one of the very finest scullers of modern times. He won the Diamonds at Henley three times, putting up a record in 1905, which is likely to stand for some time. He also won the Wingfield Sculls in 1903, the only year he competed, and rowed for Oxford in the Boatrace. In 1908, he rowed in the Leander eight which won a sensational victory over the Belgians at the Olympic Regatta. Mr. Kelly resides on the banks of the Thames at Bisham Grange, Marlow.

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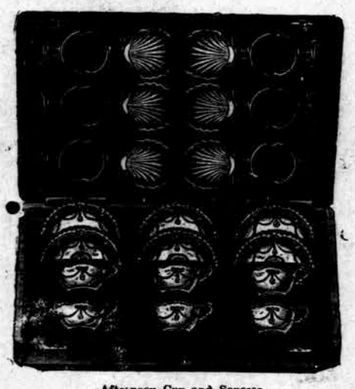
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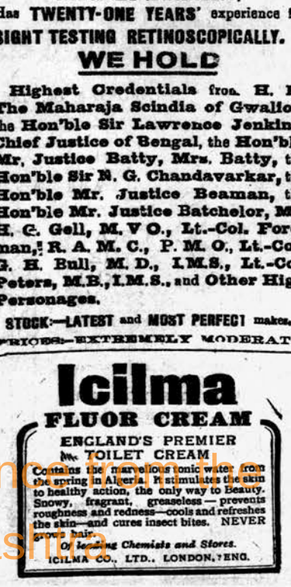
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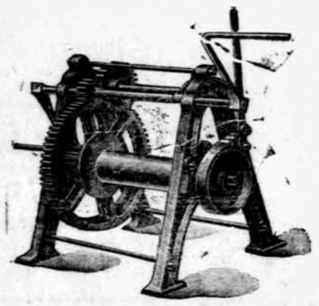
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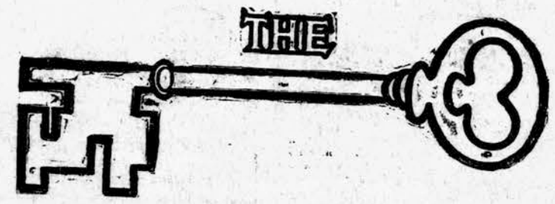


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